

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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REPORTAGE ON U.S.-USSR. REYKJAVIK MEETING

## 'Search for Compromise'

0W101656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 10 Oct 86

[*"New analysis: Reykjavik Summit -- A Difficult Search for Compromise (by XINHUA correspondents)" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet this weekend in Reykjavik, Iceland, for a working summit in search for disarmament compromises.

The Iceland summit will precede a full-scale summit that is planned to take place in Washington later this year as was agreed at the Geneva summit last November.

Gorbachev set an agreement on arms control as a pre-condition for his visit to Washington. He wants to use the U.S. -Soviet summit to temporarily slow down the arms race to allow more time and money for his economic reform program.

The U.S.-Soviet summit will help Reagan handle the mounting domestic pressure to cut the huge military expenditure in order to spur the sluggish growth of the economy.

Despite frequent exchanges of disarmament proposals between the two countries since the beginning of this year and a certain progress in Geneva arms control talks, serious differences hang on almost every issue of major disarmament.

This prompted Gorbachev to propose this pre-summit meeting, scheduled on Sunday and Monday, in Iceland's capital so that he could learn Reagan's position and make sure he will not come to Washington empty-handed. Reagan accepted the proposal also eager to see the summit materialize, moreover with an eye on the forthcoming November congressional election.

The Soviets have made it clear that during the Reykjavik talks the priority should be a ban on nuclear testing. They urge the Americans to follow suit in keeping a nuclear test moratorium. The Reagan administration has repeatedly rejected the Soviet appeal on the ground that the Soviet nuclear test moratorium is unverifiable. Reagan's administration also said the United States needs continued nuclear testing to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent. So far, there is no sign that the two sides can compromise on this issue.

Reagan and Gorbachev will also discuss space defence systems and strategic weapons, on which the two sides are also far apart.

Reagan earlier proposed that the two countries may pursue research and test the space defence system and postpone the deployment of space systems 7 and a half years, which is short of the Soviet proposal to limit deployment by 15 to 20 years.

U.S. officials said Reagan would stand firm on his space defence initiative, [as received] commonly known as "star wars" program, and he has rejected the State Department's advice to compromise with the Soviet Union over postponement of the space defence system.

On strategic weapons, although both sides seemed near an agreement on a warhead limit that each can keep, they still differ on which weapons are strategic and what strategic weapons should be slashed. Gorbachev has never abandoned his insistence that the strategic weapons cut be linked with agreement on space defence systems.

Only the intermediate nuclear forces, or the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles and the Soviet SS-20's seem to be the most promising bargaining chip at the pre-summit meeting. The two superpowers have backed off from their previous stands: The United States has abandoned the "zero option" and agreed that each side can keep 100 intermediate nuclear forces (INF) warheads in Europe while the Soviet Union no longer insists on linking INF cuts with those of Britain and France.

But before the INF agreement can be concluded, both sides must compromise on how many INF missiles the Soviet Union can keep in its Asian territory and how to verify the proposed cuts.

Apart from the arms control, Reagan will discuss Afghanistan and other regional conflicts in the summit at Reykjavik. Some less essential arms control issues, such as conventional and chemical weapons control, will also be discussed at the summit.

Since the United States and Soviet Union still have hurdles to cross in almost every area, Reagan and other U.S. officials have already cautioned against initiating an arms agreement in the Reykjavik talks. Reykjavik is merely a preparatory meeting for a later summit.

Nevertheless, after Reagan and Gorbachev review their respective stands, they may instruct their subordinates to prepare disarmament agreements -- agreements which may not bear much consequence on the core of their nuclear arsenals -- so that the Washington summit will proceed as it was scheduled.

#### Reagan Will Not Abandon SDI

OW130042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik, October 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that he "could not and will not" abandon his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program for reaching an agreement on arms control with the Soviet Union.

In a speech before the American community at the U.S. Air Force Base at Keflavik, Iceland shortly after concluding his two days of intense talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Reagan said the talks produced "more progress" than anticipated on several critical issues, including reduction of the numbers of intermediate-range missiles and strategic offensive missiles of both countries.

But, he said, an agreement was balked of at the end of the talks by disagreements over the U.S. SDI program, commonly known as "star wars."

He said he made a "a entirely new proposal" to the Soviet leader: A ten-year delay in deployment of SDI in exchange for complete elimination of all ballistic missiles of both nations.

"So long as both the United States and the Soviet Union prove their good faith by destroying nuclear missiles, year by year, we would not deploy SDI," he said.

But, he said Gorbachev insisted that the United States restrict all work on SDI on laboratory research "which would kill our defense shield."

"This we could not and will not do," he declared.

However, he said, he and Gorbachev had made great strides in resolving "most of our differences" and will continue the effort in the future.

Reagan left Iceland for home after the speech.

#### Shultz Says U.S. Disappointed

OW130116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0035 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik, October 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev were close at the end of their two-day summit talks to "extremely important potential agreements" to reduce strategic nuclear weapons stockpiles by half and dealing "effectively" with intermediate-range weapons in Europe, but were blocked by disagreements over Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

This was disclosed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at a news conference held here this evening after a nearly four-hour fourth session this afternoon between Reagan and Gorbachev.

Shultz told reporters the United States is "deeply disappointed" by the lack of results in the two-day "intensive" talks.

Reagan and Gorbachev held four rounds of talks in the Icelandic capital, the fourth round was additional.

Shultz said the Soviet Union's objective was to kill off the SDI program, popularly known as "star wars."

He said Reagan worked hard to achieve some "sweeping and substantial and important" agreements but he failed in his efforts at the end of the Iceland summit because of the Soviet intention on SDI.

In seeking to deal with these issues, Shultz said, Reagan "was ready to agree to a 10-year period of non-withdrawal from the ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) treaty, a period during which the United States would do research, development and testing, which is permitted by the ABM Treaty, and of course, after which, we would be permitted to deploy if we chose."

Shultz said Reagan "simply had to refuse to compromise the security" of the United States and its allies "by abandoning the shield that is held in front of freedom. So in the end we are deeply disappointed at this outcome."

According to Shultz, the two sides also failed to reach a date for the next summit agreed to be held in Washington at the Geneva summit last November.

Shultz said the two sides will continue to talk on these problems in Geneva. The U.S. Secretary of State will fly to Brussels to brief the U.S. NATO allies on the outcome of the Reagan-Gorbachev talks.

**Gorbachev Says 'No Headway'**

OW130300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev indicated here today that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting made no headway because of the widely different views on nuclear and space weapons between the two sides.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of the meeting, Gorbachev said that he and President Ronald Reagan had failed to reach identity of views on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

He declared that the Soviet Union had put forward a whole package of major proposals at the meeting, including those for cutting the strategic weapons (land-based, submarine-launched and strategic bomber-carried missiles) of each side by at least 50 percent and eliminating the rest by the turn of the century.

He said the proposals also included the destruction of all medium-range missiles deployed in Europe by the two sides, excluding the British and French nuclear forces, freezing Soviet missiles, whose range is within 1,000 kilometers, in Asia.

He said his country favored tripartite supervision of the elimination of nuclear weapons so that neither side could secure military advantage over the other.

The Soviet Union proposed that neither side could withdraw from the ABM treaty within 10 years, during which time the research and testing of space weapons should be carried out only in laboratories, but the U.S. side insisted on the right of testing such weapons in space until last minute. Gorbachev said that an agreement on strategic weapons and medium-range missiles reached at the meeting was buried because the United States tried to get military advantage through its Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Soviet Union had made a great concession at the meeting, Gorbachev said, but the United States had come with "an empty hand." After the meeting, he added, he would offer to U.S. President Reagan the proposal that the two sides negotiate on the prohibition of nuclear testing immediately. He held that the Soviet and U.S. leaders should meet again to discuss how to remove the existing obstacles.

**XINHUA Analyzes Outcome**

OW130922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 13 Oct 86

[ "News analysis: An Arduous Dialogue by correspondent Shi Lujia" -- XINHUA headline ]

[Text] Washington, October 12 (XINHUA) -- The two-day summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ended in Reykjavik, Iceland, today with no specific agreement finalized and no exact date fixed for a full-scale summit, due to be held in Washington by the end of this year.

Both sides felt disappointed at the outcome of the hurriedly-arranged meeting and blamed each other for the failure.

According to Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, during four rounds of talks at the two-day meeting, both sides were considerably close in their stands on reducing intermediate-range missiles in Europe and Asia and on strategic offensive arms. They also made some progress on the question of nuclear testing.

But in their discussion on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) known as the "star wars" program, the two sides took opposing stands and no one would give up its own position. As a result, the two-day meeting broke down.

The United States and the Soviet Union have differed over the "star wars" program for a long time. Since President Reagan put forth the program, Moscow has repeatedly accused Washington of violating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and seeking military superiority.

During their talks, the Soviets used a tougher strategy. They linked not only the strategic weapon reduction but also the intermediate-range missile issue to the "star wars" program. Reagan had proposed a delay in SDI deployment for 10 years, in exchange for the total elimination of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles, but Gorbachev insisted that "star wars" should only be tested in laboratories. As Shultz stated, the United States rejected the Soviet demand because it would "kill off" the program.

Why are the two superpowers so serious about the "star wars" program? It is because that the nuclear weapons in the United States and the Soviet Union are in a saturated point, and the relative strategic balance in existence between the two countries since the 70's could hardly be upset even with improvement in the quality and quantity of their strategic arms. Whoever masters defense weaponry in space could gain first-strike capability.

Of course, the dispute over the "star wars" program between Washington and Moscow is only a reflection of the confrontation between the two superpowers in the current situation. It was also reported that both sides made no significant progress on other global and regional issues.

Observers here noted that the summit between the United States and the Soviet Union in Iceland showed once again that the two superpowers hope to continue their dialogue and relax their tense relations, but their dialogue is an arduous road, a road full of twists and turns.

#### SDI 'Sticking Point'

OW131252 Beijing XINHUA In English 1234 GMT 13 Oct 86

[ "News Feature: An Unfinished Game by Xiong Changyi" -- XINHUA headline ]

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Fourteen years ago, Bobby Fisher of the United States and Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union fought out their gruelling East-West chess championship in Reykjavik, the quiet capital of Iceland.

Fourteen year later, the leaders of the two superpowers sat face-to-face in the same city during the past two days to play another game, hoping to pave the way to a full-scale summit and reach the first disarmament accord that would actually cut nuclear arsenals, rather than simply limit deployment plans.

Now, after four rounds of talks over two days, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have not agreed on arms control, nor was a firm date set for a full-scale summit.

Reagan, speaking to U.S. servicemen near Reykjavik, said he made the Soviet leader a historic offer on arms control which Gorbachev rejected.

Gorbachev, addressing a news conference in the Icelandic capital, said the U.S. leader had come to the meeting with empty hands and the talks had collapsed.

"This has been a failure, and a failure when we were very close to a historic agreement," the Soviet leader added.

Reports say the summit failed because of a dispute over Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), otherwise known as the "star wars" program, a U.S. plan to build a space-based anti-missile shield.

Gorbachev proposed "strengthening" the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty over a 10-year period and had accepted U.S. "laboratory testing" for the star wars program.

But Reagan insisted on carrying out tests not only in the laboratory but also in space.

For the superpowers, SDI has become a sticking point.

The United States says it merely seeks a shield from nuclear missiles, but the Soviets say the U.S. could launch a nuclear first-strike from behind such a barrier.

Another reason for the failure is that the summit meeting was hurriedly arranged and the two leaders went to the meeting with domestic political purposes in mind.

Reagan felt a successful presummit summit would allow him to be perceived as a president who put superpower relations back on track, and thus boost his efforts to help Republican campaigns for November's midterm elections in the United States.

As for Gorbachev's, he seemed to be seeking an agreement on controlling the costly arms race, thereby allowing the Soviet Union to devote more attention to domestic economic development, and also easing overall tensions.

However, as the summit broke up last night, both Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said it was not the end of the road.

"We'll return to Geneva and I suppose they will," Shultz said, while Gorbachev indicated that "this meeting has brought us to the point where accords are possible."

It seems that the game played by the two superpowers has not finished. It remains a tough game.

## XINHUA Cites TASS Commentary

OW140204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev returned to Moscow Monday evening from the Reykjavik summit after he failed to reach agreement on radical arms reductions with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Soviet news agency TASS reported.

In a commentary, written by its military commentator Vladimir Chernyshev, earlier today, TASS said the working summit "threw unusually bright light on the tenacious imperial ambitions of the U.S. ruling circles."

"Hope turned into disappointment," Chernyshev said, adding that the two sides "could have reached a wide-ranging agreement on the reduction and destruction of nuclear weapons, but they failed to do so."

He blamed Washington for the failure of the summit and accused the Americans of pursuing the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), also known as the "star wars" program, without "constraints or a sense of reality."

The Reagan administration "wants a completely free hand to make preparations for the militarization of space, and it does not want to think what political risks this policy is fraught with," the commentary said.

"The specter of a chase or military superiority through 'technological edge' was looming large over the meeting," Chernyshev wrote.

"Washington's 'space rush' called to mind the age of the 'gold rush,' when there were no constraints or sense of reality," he said.

Chernyshev gave four reasons why Moscow opposes the star war project:

First, the project would cause "uncertainties" in strategic balance.

Second, an anti-missile shield would help improve the efficiency of the first-strike potential, thus making impossible cuts in long-range strategic weapons.

Third, it would lead to a qualitatively new arms race.

Fourth, it "would lead to the dramatic aggravation of the accidental outbreak of war as a consequence of an error, miscalculation or technical malfunction in sophisticated computer systems."

He continued that Reasan has insisted that SDI is intended to develop defensive, not offensive, weapons. Reagan's commitment to SDI proved to be a stumbling block at the summit after Gorbachev made what he described as "very major concessions" on arms reductions and softened his stance on a Soviet call for a treaty ban on nuclear testing, he wrote.

The Soviet commentary, believed to be the first Soviet reaction to the U.S.-Soviet Iceland summit, came at a time when the world is paying close attention to what actions the two superpowers will take after failure to reach agreement.

It was disclosed that Warsaw Pact foreign ministers will meet in Romania tomorrow to discuss the summit. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will arrive in Bucharest tonight.

The Warsaw Pact meeting is expected to make assessment of the meeting and express support for the Soviet stance adopted in the Iceland talks.

RENMIN RIBAO on 'Failure'

OW140718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) — The failure of the Soviet-U.S. Reykjavik summit proves that peace-loving peoples should depend on their own efforts rather than pin their hope for world peace on the two superpowers, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said today.

The Reykjavik meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan ended with no agreement on disarmament or a date for their second summit, the Chinese Communist Party daily said in an article.

The paper said the result of the Reykjavik meeting did not go beyond people's expectation since they know that the two superpowers differ sharply in basic interests and both Reagan and Gorbachev are under pressure which prevent them from making big concessions to each other.

As a result, the Reykjavik meeting actually became one for the two to feel out each other, the paper said.

However, the paper noted, the failure of the Reykjavik meeting did not indicate that it would be followed by the worsening of relations between Moscow and Washington. But the Soviet Union and the United States need an easing of their relations, even if it is temporary and on a limited scale, the paper said.

The paper pointed out that since the two sides seek detente for different purposes, it will not be accomplished easily. It will be a complicated process, full of twists and turns.

The setback at Reykjavik does not mean that leaders of the two superpowers will not meet again. They will look for chances to continue their dialogue, the PEOPLE'S DAILY noted.

TA KUNG PAO ON WEINBERGER'S VISIT TO CHINA

HK101512 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Oct 86 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Weinberger Visits China To Discuss the Export of Military Technology to China"]

[Text] His Visit Receives Much Attention in Beijing [subhead]

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Beijing on 7 October and met with Central Military Commission Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun and Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi. The day before yesterday he held official talks with Defense Minister Zhang Aiping. Yesterday Wu Xueqian, Deng Xiaoping, and Zhao Ziyang also met him on separate occasions. His meeting with Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, in particular, has made people feel the full importance Beijing attaches to Weinberger's visit. Although their meeting lasted only 20-odd minutes, both sides discussed bilateral relations. Deng Xiaoping said that the development of Sino-U.S. relations is good as a whole. He called Weinberger an enthusiast about developing Sino-U.S. relations, particularly Sino-U.S. military relations, and an old friend of China. Weinberger said that he completely agreed with Deng Xiaoping's view. His talks with Zhang Aiping went smoothly. This shows that there are good prospects for developing friendly relations between the Chinese and U.S. armed forces.

Safeguarding Stability in the Pacific [subhead]

Weinberger talked about the purpose of this current visit to China. As members of the Pacific region, the United States and China have a common desire to safeguard peace and stability in the region. He hoped that both sides will continue holding friendly dialogues to this end.

As far as China is concerned, in order to realize the four modernizations at an early date, China resolutely wants to safeguard peace and stability in the Pacific region. In Asia, however, the flames of war have been raging in Afghanistan and Cambodia for several years. There have been no signs of peace so far. The fundamental reason is that the Soviet Union still refuses to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and continues to support Vietnam in ruling the whole of Indochina and threatening ASEAN countries. Moreover, taking Cam Ranh Bay as a base, the Soviet Union is constantly expanding its influence in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. After taking office, Mikhail Gorbachev claimed that he wanted to improve political relations between the Soviet Union and China. China has reacted correspondingly to his proposal. However, there are still no signs of removing the "three major obstacles" that exist. Beijing is still waiting for Moscow to adopt concrete and effective measures. At the same time, it is also constantly improving bilateral economic, trade, and cultural relations.

Achieving Military Modernization [subhead]

In addition to the common objective of safeguarding stability in the Pacific region, by developing Sino-U.S. friendly military relations China also hopes to import some advanced military technology from the United States in order to speed up China's military modernization. In the course of transferring military technology, there have been reversals. A handful of people in the United States still opposes the export of military technology to China. [paragraph continues]

However, such conservatives as U.S. President Ronald Reagan also admit that a powerful China today constitutes an important factor to peace in Asia. We can thus see that China's policies of peace diplomacy and of opening to the outside world are receiving universally good reactions in the world.

**A U.S. Fleet Will Visit China in November [subhead]**

Weinberger's current visit has taken place on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland. This precisely shows its importance. Both sides agreed that a new step has been taken in the exchange and transfer of military technology. In addition to that, Beijing announced yesterday that a U.S. Naval fleet will pay a friendly courtesy visit to China in early November. This also shows that substantive progress has been made in Sino-U.S. friendly military relations. Predictably, its influence to the Asian and Pacific situation cannot be ignored.

**WEINBERGER VISITS SATELLITE LAUNCHING CENTER**

OW101739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1723 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Kunming, October 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger today visited the Xichang Satellite Launching Center in southwestern part of China.

He warmly praised the achievements of the center which was set up in 1983.

The center has successfully launched three synchronous stationary telecommunications satellites with Chinese-made "Changzheng (Long March) 3" rockets. China has launched a total of 18 satellites. At present a dozen or so foreign companies from the United States, Sweden, and other countries have requested the Xichang center to launch satellites for them.

Weinberger and his party arrived this afternoon at the Xichang airport by special plane, accompanied by Wu Xhaozu, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense. They then went straight to the command center.

Tong Lianjie, deputy director of the Xichang center, told the visitors that the center is capable of sending a satellite with a weight of 1.4 tons to a point 36,000 kilometers from the earth.

The visitors also watched a video tape recording the whole process from the transportation of carrier rockets, surveying, assembling, to launching.

In the test center, the visitors saw a milky white "Changzheng 3" rocket, which is 41 meters long and has a diameter of more than three meters. They asked the engineers around about the rocket's linkage parts. Weinberger then mounted the 70-meter high launching gantry.

Before leaving, Weinberger told the Chinese and foreign reporters on hand that what he had seen and been told showed that the center had the capability of launching satellites. He thought that it had a great potential. He said he was deeply impressed by the fact that the center had a plan to further improve its infrastructure, in order to carry on China's launching program and also launch foreign commercial satellites.

Earlier today, Weinberger and his party visited a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit stationed at Yangcun near Tianjin and also watched a flying performance by an Air Force unit.

The U.S. guests arrived here after their visit to the launching center. This evening, they attended a banquet hosted by the local army leaders.

Ends Four-Day Visit

OW110718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Kunming, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Caspar Weinberger, defense secretary of the United States, and his party left here today at the end of their four-day visit to China.

WANG COMPUTER JOINT VENTURE OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW111823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Shanghai, October 11 (XINHUA) -- An Wang, head of a major computer producer in the United States, cut the ribbon here today for the opening of the first factory his company has invested in the Chinese mainland.

The Shanghai Wang Computer Industry Development company was set up jointly with a local company to produce the "VS" series of mini-computers. Wang's company offered 60 percent of the total six million U.S. dollar investment, and the joint-venture has a registered capital of two million U.S. dollars.

The new enterprise will use the equipment and technology of the American company to produce 100 mini-computers the first year, and is expected to gradually produce series products of the Wang company in large amounts.

Through the Shanghai partner, the American company will also help Chinese clients explore more software products and provide training and repair services, said a local official.

Dr. Wang, born in Shanghai in 1920 now president of Wang Laboratories, said his company is willing to produce the latest techniques to support the joint venture. He hoped the Shanghai company will also promote the development of other Chinese electronics projects.

Local officials told XINHUA the new enterprise will benefit from new measures offered by the municipal government to improve the investment climate for foreign entrepreneurs.

The include providing an additional amount of hard currency for joint ventures, and allowing them to sell products on the Chinese market as import substitutes and be paid in foreign exchange.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1443 GMT on 11 October carries a similar report, saying that Jiang Zemin, major of Shanghai, also cut the ribbon to open the computer company; and that Li Tieying, minister of electronics industry, Thomas Brooks, U.S. consul general in Shanghai, and over 100 Chinese and foreign guests were present at the company's opening ceremony]

WU XUEQIAN MEETS SOVIET SPECIAL ENVOY ROGACHEV

OW101525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian today met with I.A. Rogachev, special envoy of the Soviet Government and vice-minister of foreign affairs, who is attending the ninth round of Sino-Soviet consultation here.

Present on the occasion were Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and O.A. Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to China.

PRC-USSR TALKS END IN BEIJING WITHOUT AGREEMENT

OW110035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 11 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union wound up their ninth deputy foreign minister conference here Friday apparently failing to narrow their differences on how to improve bilateral ties.

"There was no major progress that can be tied to changes in our political relations," a Chinese Foreign Ministry source said.

Igor Rogachev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, left for a visit to Xiamen after the conference, which got under way Monday.

Rogachev is due to return to Beijing next week for a meeting with China's foreign minister Wu Xueqian, Soviet Embassy sources said.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry source said the two sides had failed to iron out their differences on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea -- an issue which Beijing regards as one of three barriers blocking better relations with Moscow.

Another Chinese source noted that the Soviet delegation had shown a "tactical softening" on Soviet position during the talks and there was no change in the basic Soviet stand on the three barriers.

Rogachev Says Talks 'Productive'

OW110833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 11 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev has described the just-ended negotiations for improvement of Soviet-China relations as productive, East European sources here said Saturday.

"(The five-day meeting) was held in a good atmosphere," Rogachev was quoted by the sources as telling the Soviet press corps in Beijing Friday night.

He headed a Soviet delegation for the vice-ministerial level normalization talks, the ninth in a series since October 1982.

Chinese Foreign Ministry sources said Friday no substantial progress was made during the latest negotiations toward improvement of bilateral political relations.

Negotiations were expected to have centered on Vietnam's military presence in Kampuchea, one of the major problems hindering China and the Soviet Union from moving closer.

The East European sources also said Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made a suggestion on a projected Sino-Soviet summit meeting when he met with Rogachev Friday night.

But the sources did not give details of the suggestion.

#### PRC, USSR Firm on Cambodia

BK121110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Peking, Oct 12 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union discussed the situation in Cambodia during the latest round of normalisation talks here but stuck to their previously-held positions, informed Eastern European sources said Sunday.

Peking views Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia as the principal obstacle to normalising Sino-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Union agreed to discuss the thorny Cambodian problem last week for the first time since the series of talks on normalising relations began in 1982.

Until now Moscow had refused to discuss the Cambodian issue on the grounds that it involved third parties.

Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, the new Soviet negotiator to the normalisation talks, said Friday at the end of the ninth round of talks that his meetings with Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen had been "productive" and had taken place in a "good atmosphere," the sources said.

The sources quoted Mr Rogachev as saying that the two deputy foreign ministers discussed bilateral relations, as well as international and uniquely Asian problems, which observers viewed as confirmation that Cambodia was brought up during the talks.

Other Eastern European sources citing sources close to the Chinese delegation said the two sides were unable to reach a compromise on the Cambodian question, leaving the problem as it stood before the talks.

Mr Rogachev, who is making a short trip to the south of China, might meet again with the Chinese side to draft a final joint statement, these sources said.

Peking also considers the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and along China's northern border as obstacles to normal ties between the two communist giants.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev unveiled plans for a partial withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan and Mongolia in a speech on July 28 at Vladivostok.

The latest talks coincided with the visit to Peking of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in a characteristic move by China to show its independent policy towards the two superpowers, Western diplomats said.

They ended as pre-summit talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mr Gorbachev began in Iceland. China has said it expects no spectacular agreements to emerge from the two-day meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders.

Eastern European sources said Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian had also raised the Cambodian problem when he met with Mr Rogachev Friday. The Chinese press have kept a blackout on the substance of the talks.

China's top leader Deng Xiaoping said last month that he was prepared to meet with Mr Gorbachev anywhere in the Soviet Union if Moscow put pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its estimated 140,000 troops from Cambodia.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

HK140049 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 12 Oct 86 p 6

["Talks on World Affairs" column by Sai Bei (1039 0554): "The Puzzle of Withdrawal of Troops"]

[Text] On the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit, the Soviet Union announced that starting from 15 October, 6 regiments of Soviet troops, that is, about 7,000 to 8,000 men and officers, would be withdrawn from Afghanistan. Some people asked: What is the purpose of this Soviet move? Does it sincerely want to settle the Afghanistan issue or is this just propaganda? My opinion is that one must wait and see.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was first announced in Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech in July this year. Later, this was mentioned several times by some high-ranking Soviet officials. The number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan is generally estimated at more than 100,000 men and officers. However, some individual estimates put it at more than 200,000 men and officers. No matter how one arrives at one's figure, one still finds that the number of Soviet soldiers to be withdrawn is very insignificant compared with the total number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. Some even maintain that this is not a withdrawal of troops. This is just a relief of troops by others, for a more or less equal number of troops arrived in Afghanistan from the Soviet Union not long ago.

No one knows the truth because only very scanty information has arrived from Afghanistan. However, the Soviet Union has so far neither announced a withdrawal schedule nor suspended Soviet military operations in Afghanistan. People are indeed puzzled by the problem of whether the withdrawal of six regiments is the beginning of an overall Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan or just a tactical gesture aimed at putting itself in an advantageous position at the U.S.-Soviet summit.

Now, there are people in the Soviet Union who consider Afghanistan to be a "bleeding wound." This contains a grain of truth. Oozing from this wound is not only the blood of innocent Afghan people, but also that of Soviet soldiers and the wealth accumulated by the Soviet people. This wound, which is affecting the Soviet Union's international reputation and national interests, should be healed without delay.

Everything is hard in the beginning. If the Soviet Union really intends to make a good start in settling the Afghanistan issue by withdrawing six regiments from the country, then, for the sake of peace in Asia and for the sake of its own interests, it should have the courage to withdraw all its troops from it. However, whether or not the Soviet Union will do this still remains a puzzle.

#### SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW100932 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A 14-man special cultural group of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-China Friendship Society led by well-known Soviet composer Frenkel and consisting of theater and film artists and musicians arrived by air in Beijing this morning for a 2-week visit of friendship. The group is visiting at the invitation of Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met the Soviet guests and gave a banquet in their honor in the evening. Zhang Wenjin and Frenkel exchanged speeches at the banquet.

Ying Roucheng, PRC vice culture minister; Liu Gengyin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Shi Ziming, vice president of the China-USSR Friendship Association; and Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to China, were present at the meeting and banquet.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II BEGINS HISTORIC VISIT TO PRC

## XINHUA on PRC-UK Relations

OW101635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 10 Oct 86

["Round-Up: New Milestone in Annals of Sino-British Relationship (by Yu Chengzhi)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, October 10 (XINHUA) -- The imminent visit to China by Britain's Queen Elizabeth II will be a new milestone in the annals of the Sino-British relationship.

The queen's state visit, scheduled for October 12-18, will be the first ever made by a reigning British monarch to China.

Less than two years ago, China and Britain signed an agreement on the future of Hong Kong. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Premier Zhao Ziyang signed the agreement in Beijing on December 19, 1984, an accord viewed by the world as a significant international event. The relationship between the two nations has since entered a new stage.

The past two years have seen better political relations, steady development in trade and economic cooperation, and increasing exchanges in culture, science and technology between China and Britain.

Following Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's week-long trip to Britain in 1985, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang paid a three-day visit to the country last June. Both leaders' visits were part of wider West European tours and were seen as having laid a solid foundation for the further strengthening of Sino-British relations.

Britain is one of China's major trade partners in Western Europe. The total volume of exports and imports that moved between the two nations last year stood at more than 1.4 billion U.S. dollars, 20 percent more than in 1984. China's purchase of 10 BAE146 aircraft and British-Chinese cooperation that will go into construction of the Daya Bay nuclear generating station in Guangdong Province are leading examples of this growing relationship.

The construction contract for Daya Bay was signed last month by China, France and Britain.

A series of agreements signed by the two governments including a memorandum of understanding on scientific and technological cooperation in space, the second economic and technological cooperation agreement, and an accord concerning the promotion and protection of investments and the financial arrangement for development loans, have brought thousands of British industrialists to China for talks. More than 500 Chinese delegations and teams have been to Britain, most of them sent by provincial or municipal governments.

Under the financial arrangement for development loans signed in May, Britain will provide China with 300 million pounds sterling (434.8 million U.S. dollars) in "soft" loans over a 20-year period.

Sino-British economic cooperation involves petroleum, coal, electricity, aviation, motor vehicles, rubber, chemicals, telecommunications and nuclear power. This cooperation takes many forms, including technology transfers, production of new equipment, joint ventures, noncompensation trade and technical reformation.

In September last year, Chinese terra-cotta warriors of the Qin dynasty were on display in Edinburgh, Scotland, an exhibit that attracted more than 200,000 visitors from all over the United Kingdom. After viewing exhibition, many friends expressed their eagerness to learn more about Chinese civilization and culture.

As well, Peking operas and Chinese acrobatics have not only fascinated British audiences but also helped them better understand the Chinese people.

At the moment, the Central Ballet of China is performing in London, adding lustre to the Sino-British relationship right before the British queen's China trip.

In China, a widely influential project is the television English teaching program jointly presented by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the Chinese Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, which has attracted millions of Chinese people over the past years.

During China's first Shakespeare festival in April of this year, Chinese artists staged 24 plays of the renowned English playwright and poet, including "Richard the Third," "The Merchant of Venice" and "a Midsummer Night's Dream" in different local operatic styles.

In June a 10-year Sino-British friendship scholarship plan was signed by China, Britain and the Y.K. Bao Foundation. Under this scheme, China will send, beginning next year, a further 400 students and visiting scholars annually to join the 1,200 Chinese now studying in Britain.

Since the signing of the Hong Kong Agreement, practice has shown that once problems or disputes are settled through negotiations between nations, the relations between the peoples will no doubt increase.

#### Visits Marks 'New Chapter'

HK110504 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Oct 86 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator: "A Warm Welcome"]

[Text] Queen Elizabeth II arrives in Beijing tomorrow on a state visit to China, the first time a monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has ever come to China. The Royal visit thus marks a new chapter in relations between the two nations, and the Chinese public will surely accord the Queen and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh a warm welcome.

Though geographically far apart, China and the United Kingdom have long had friendly ties. During the Second World War, both countries fought against the fascist aggressors. Later, as permanent members of the UN Security Council, both have worked for the preservation of world peace and security.

Thanks to the political foresight of their leaders, an agreement was reached on the Hong Kong issue at the end of 1984. The settlement of this outstanding issue provides an example of resolving disputes between nations by peaceful negotiations. It moreover opened up a broad vista for the further expansion of friendly and co-operative ties.

Top-level visits have since increased between the two countries. During their respective visits to England last year and earlier this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang were warmly received. They held talks with British leaders and had extensive contacts with the people, all of which helped deepen mutual understanding.

Economic ties are getting closer and extending to more fields. In 1985, the volume of trade between the two countries rose 20 percent over the previous year and the United Kingdom is now China's second largest trading partner in West Europe. More agreements on economic and technological co-operation have been signed, the latest on conventional equipment for a nuclear power station. Vast potential obviously exists, and further development will undoubtedly benefit the economy of both countries.

Particularly worth mentioning in the field of cultural exchanges are the Shakespeare Festivals held in Beijing and Shanghai last April. Sixteen of the Bard's plays were staged either in the original English or in Chinese, with some even adapted to local Chinese drama forms. The festivals attracted enormous interest. An event unprecedented in Chinese theatre history, it shows the Chinese people can share a common language with the British people.

Despite the different social systems, there is no fundamental conflict between our two nations. Increased co-operation and exchanges will not only produce good results for both but will also have an impact on world peace and stability.

Queen Elizabeth II is the beloved monarch of the British people. She is also known to the Chinese people as a prominent world figure. Her China visit will give great pleasure to her own people and to the Chinese people as well, and will certainly promote friendship between our two nations. She will be able to see for herself our traditional hospitality. We sincerely hope her visit will be a happy, successful and memorable one.

#### PRC Envoy Welcomes Visit

HK131036 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Hu Dingyi, PRC ambassador to Britain,: "Wishing the British Queen a Successful Visit to China"]

[Text] Beijing in October features cool autumn's splendor, blue skies, white clouds and flowers blooming. During this lovely season the Chinese Government and people warmly and solemnly welcome honored guests far across the ocean -- the Honorable Queen of England Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh.

In the long history of association between the people of China and Britain, this visit to China by a British monarch is a first. The visit is a symbol of further development of the friendly relations between China and Britain and carries enormous significance. [paragraph continues]

I believe that Her Majesty the Queen's visit will further promote the excellent cooperation existing between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, trade, culture, education, science and technology. At the same time, it will be favorable to a smooth transition in Hong Kong.

Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Great Britain was one of the earlier West European states to recognize China. In 1954, the two countries established diplomatic relations at the level of charge d'affaire, and this was promoted to the ambassadorial level in 1972. I personally have been fortunate to be posted at our embassy in Britain twice, in 1954 and 1972. In the almost 10 years that I have spent in Britain, I have been able to attend several receptions hosted by the queen at Buckingham Palace. Being in charge of cultural affairs in the Embassy, I clearly remember the enormous success of the "Chinese archeological relics exhibition" held in London in 1973 when hundreds and thousands of people visited the exhibition with great interest. Her Majesty the Queen also visited the exhibition and admired the rare and valuable cultural relics of our country. Her visit added much color and glamour to the exhibition.

In 1984, due to the foresight of the leaders of both China and Britain, as well as to the "one country, two systems" concept, and following friendly consultations, representatives from the two countries finally reached an agreement on the Hong Kong issue, an issue left over from history. The successful settlement of the Hong Kong issue ushered in a new stage in the relations between the two countries.

In April, 1985, I returned to London for a third time as ambassador, feeling deeply honored but also aware of the heavy responsibilities. Not long after my assumption of office, Premier Zhao visited Britain in June. He held friendly talks with Prime Minister Thatcher, met with the leaders of the various parties and sectors in Britain, took part in a forum with Britain's business and industrial leaders, visited Edinburgh and Cambridge. The queen hosted a luncheon reception in honor of Premier Zhao, and both my wife and I were cordially invited to attend. Before the reception began, the queen, Princess Margaret, and Premier Zhao posed for pictures together. The hosts and guests conducted relaxed and friendly conversations. The queen's unassuming approach, elegance and poise left a deep impression on the Chinese guests.

In June this year, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, visited four West European countries for the first time, and his first stop was Britain. The trip demonstrated the importance attached by our country to the development of relations with Western Europe. On the eve of General Secretary Hu's visit to Britain, the two countries concluded an agreement on protection of investments and one on loans extended by Britain to China. The two agreements will undoubtedly propel further development of bilateral trade and economic relations. During his visit in Britain, General Secretary Hu received a warm welcome and reception from the British Government as well as from people of all sectors. The queen hosted a special luncheon in his honor and held cordial talks with him. Again, my wife and I were invited to this reception. The visit to England by the highest leaders of our government and party within 2 years and in succession demonstrates our country's determination to maintain independence and self initiative in our diplomatic activities, to establish friendly relations with all countries of the world based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, rather than according to distinctions in social systems and ideologies.

Looking back on almost 30 years of Sino-British relations, I feel deeply honored to have taken part in the three important stages in the two countries' association, and to have witnessed the development of friendly bilateral relations. Her Majesty the Queen is about to undertake a historic visit to China. Let me wish the Queen a successful visit in China! Let me wish for the continued development of friendship between the people of Britain and China!

Hu Dingyi

September 1986

Special Trade Publication Issued

OW110340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 11 (XINHUA) -- The "CHINA TRADE PROMOTION REVIEW" weekly will put out a special issue on Sino-British trade tomorrow in cooperation with the Sino-British Trade Council of Britain.

The publication is for the occasion of Queen Elizabeth II's coming visit to China, according to the publisher.

The issue will carry a message from British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher for the review, which says, "The British Government fully supports British industry in its desire to increase its contribution to China's development and further enhance the spirit of cooperation that exists between our two countries."

Jia Shi, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Eric Sharp, president of the Sino-British Trade Council, also wrote articles for the issue.

The issue will also carry stories about the British queen and members of the royal family, articles on China's exports, Sino-British trade since January this year, and a list of exhibitions the China council has planned for 1987.

Queen Leaves for China

OW111611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] London, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Her Majesty the Queen, Elizabeth II, left here this afternoon aboard a special plane for a week-long state visit to China.

The queen's husband, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, is now in Tokyo and will fly to Beijing before the Queen's arrival.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who will be accompanying the Queen on her visit, left London today on a separate plane.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Yue Jungqing was at Heathrow airport to see the Queen off.

The visit, the first ever by a British monarch to China, is at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian.

**British Royal Yacht Arrives**

OW111535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Shanghai, October 11 (XINHUA) -- British royal yacht Britannia arrived at a pier of the international passengers terminal of the Shanghai port this afternoon.

While in Shanghai, Queen Elizabeth II is scheduled to host a return banquet and reception on the yacht.

A seminar on the Sino-British economic and trade cooperation is to be held in the yacht October 14.

The British royal band also arrived in Shanghai on board the yacht. The escort vessel "York" of the British Royal Navy also came to Shanghai today.

**Queen, Prince Arrive in Beijing**

OW121656 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of President Li Xiannian, Queen Elizabeth II of England arrived in Beijing by special plane at 1655 [0855 GMT] to begin a week-long historic, unprecedented state visit to China.

After the queen's special plane, a British Airway's Tristar jet, landed at the capital airport, the queen's husband, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived in Beijing half an hour earlier, went up to the plane. Then the queen and the prince stepped down from the plane amidst applause. Wearing a white, broad-brimmed hat and a yellow dress with black spots, the queen smilingly waved at the wellwishers in acknowledgement. At the side of the ramp, Wu Xueqian and his wife Bi Ling warmly shook hands with the queen. The queen said to Wu: "I'm very glad to come to China." Then two Chinese children presented bouquets to the queen and the prince.

British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey and Lady Howe, who will accompany the queen on the visit and who had arrived here earlier, were also present at the airport to greet the queen.

Queen Elizabeth II is the first British monarch ever to visit China. Observers here believe that the visit comes at a time when the Hong Kong issue has been successfully settled and relations between the two countries are developing smoothly, and that it will certainly become an important milestone in the history of Sino-British relations.

Escorted by a motorcade, a black limousine drove the queen and Wu Xueqian to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse where the queen will stay.

To greet the British queen's arrival, Chinese and British national flags were hung on the tall lampposts in front of the magnificent Tiananmen City Tower today. The capital's main thoroughfares are decorated with countless colorful banners, and streets are lined with pots of blossoming flowers.

Among the tens of thousands of people gathering at the Tiananmen Square and the two sides of the Changan Avenue, many are tourists coming from other parts of the country.

When the queen's motorcade passed through the Tiananmen Square at 1736 [0936 GMT], the people waiting there rushed forward and waved to the queen. When the motorcade passed through Xidan, the evening market shoppers there rushed to the road sides to see the queen.

At the entrance of the state guesthouse, 400 youngsters, amid the lively music of "The Blossom of Friendship Is Fragrant 10,000 Li Away," greeted the queen with drum dancing, fan dancing, scarf dancing, and floral hoop dancing. The greeting reached a climax when 600 young men and women, waving bouquets and ribbons as well as Chinese and British flags, loudly chanted: "Welcome! Welcome! Warmly Welcome!" And the queen kept waving to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

Also on hand at the airport to greet the distinguished British guests today were Zhou Nan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Huang Buo; Tang Longbin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Hu Dingyi, Chinese ambassador to England; and others.

Accompanying the queen during the visit are members of the royal family, members of their entourage, and reporters, totalling more than 250 people.

The Chinese Government will hold a grand ceremony tomorrow to welcome the queen.

The British royal yacht, the "Britannia," and the escort of the British Royal Navy, "York," arrived at the Shanghai port yesterday. During the queen's visit in Shanghai, she will hold a reciprocal banquet and a reception on board the yacht.

#### Zhou Nan on Royal Visit

HK130850 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing by TA KUNG PAO reporter Gong Shuangyin (7255 7175 0603): "Interview With Zhou Nan, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC on the High Degree of Development of the Sino-British Relations Since the Signing of the 'Joint Declaration'"]

[Text] The British Queen Elizabeth II, arrived in Beijing and started her state visit to China on 12 October. On the eve of the Queen's visit, our reporter called on Mr Zhou Nan, vice minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of West European affairs. The following is a full record of the interview.

Reporter: How are the relations between China and the United Kingdom since the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the question of Hong Kong?

Zhou Nan: The Chinese and British Governments signed a "Joint Declaration" on the solution to the question of Hong Kong on 19 December 1984. The signing of this agreement paved the way for the enhancement of the Sino-British relations to a higher level. There is no doubt that remarkable development has been achieved in various fields of the relations between the two countries since the "Joint Declaration" came into effect. [paragraph continues]

There has been an exchange of visits between senior leaders of the two countries. Premier Zhao Ziyang and General Secretary Hu Yaobang separately visited the United Kingdom in June last year and in June this year respectively. The British queen, Elizabeth II, will pay a state visit to China in mid October. I believe these contracts at a high level will help to further promote the development of the relations between the two countries. On the other hand, there have also been more and more frequent contracts at the provincial and city levels between the two countries. China and the United Kingdom have also mutually set up their Consultates General in Manchester and Shanghai. Encouraging progress has also been made in regard to the economic relations, trade, and technological cooperation. The volume of trade between the two countries is increasing every year. The scope of economic cooperation has been constantly expanded and more flexible and diversified forms have been developed. At present we are actively exploring the possibility of cooperation on certain projects. We are also contented with the development of relations between our two countries in the fields of science, technology, culture, education, and so on. In brief, the satisfactory solution to the question of Hong Kong has truly enhanced the relations between the two countries to a higher level.

Reporter: How is the situation in Hong Kong since the signing of the "Joint Declaration"?

Zhou Nan: In the past 2 years since the signing of the Sino-British "Joint Declaration" on the question of Hong Kong, the general situation in Hong Kong has been good -- people have been in an unruffled mood and the economy has been developing. Adhering to the spirit of friendship and cooperation, the Chinese and British sides have yielded some positive results in implementing the "Joint Declaration."

In order to implement the "Joint Declaration," a Sino-British Joint Liaison Group and a Sino-British Land Commission were set up separately in May and July 1985. The duties of the joint liaison group are: To consult with each other on the implementation of the "Joint Declaration;" to discuss any affairs concerning the smooth handing over of political power in 1997; and to exchange information and consult with each other on matters that have been already agreed upon by the two sides. The major duty of the Sino-British Land Commission is to handle land leases in Hong Kong and other related affairs. In the past year or so since its establishment, the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group has already held four meetings in London, Beijing, and Hong Kong. During these meetings, the two sides discussed and reached common understanding on such issues as the preservation of the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone's membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Multifiber Agreement, and the Asian Development Bank. Moreover, the two sides have also deliberated over and reached agreement on such issues as the establishment of a Hong Kong Ship Registration Bureau, the annotation on the right of residence in Hong Kong residents' travel documents, and the continued validity beyond 1997 of Hong Kong residents' identity cards issued by the British Hong Kong Government. Meanwhile, from its establishment to July this year, the Sino-British Land Commission has held a total of 10 meetings, and the two sides have reached agreement on a series of issues concerning the legal documents on leasing land and the extension of land deeds, the plan on land leases to be granted in the current fiscal year, the costs of land development, and so on.

By and large, both the Chinese and British sides are satisfied with the implementation of the "Joint Declaration" so far.

Reporter: Would you talk about the significance of the British queen's visit to China.

Zhou Nan: The British queen, Elizabeth II, is to pay a state visit to China at President Li Xiannian's invitation in mid-October. This will be the first visit to China ever made by a British head of state. It will lay an important milestone in the history of Sino-British relations. We set great store by the queen's visit and believe that her visit will have far-reaching influence on the development of the friendly relations between China and the United Kingdom and between the Chinese and British peoples.

#### Li Xiannian Welcomes Queen

OW130320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a red carpet grand welcome to the British queen, Elizabeth II, featuring a 21-gun salute here this morning.

President Li Xiannian presided over the welcoming ceremony for the first British monarch to visit China at the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People.

At about 10:00 the queen arrived in a black limousine, and was greeted by President Li, his wife Lin Jiamei, Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Two teenagers presented bouquets to the queen and her husband Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. President Li and his wife and the royal couple had a picture taken together with the two youngsters.

Accompanied by Li, the queen, dressed in red, walked across the red carpet to a platform. After the military band played the British national anthem "God Bless the Queen" and the Chinese national anthem amid the sound of a 21-gun salute, her majesty, in the company of President Li, reviewed and honor guard of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

More than 300 teenagers and youngsters in their holiday best cheered the royal couple and little girls dressed in white blouses and red shirts danced with tambourines and floral loops.

Also present at the ceremony were Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing and Xu Xin deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

At the close of the ceremony, Li met the royal couple and her majesty's entourage in the Hebei Hall of the Great Hall of the People.

Today the city's leading thoroughfare and Tiananmen Square are decorated with colorful flags and the national flags of China and Britain. Many city residents and tourists from outside Beijing saited around the square in order to get a glimpse of the queen.

## Li Xiannian Meets Queen

OW130712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- British philosophy and political economy have exerted an important influence on the Chinese people's democratic revolution, said Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, at a meeting with the visiting British queen here today.

British books on philosophy and political economy were introduced to China as early as in late last century, Li Xiannian said, according to a news briefing detailing the meeting.

During the first meet of the heads of the state of the two countries, Li Xiannian extended warm welcome to the queen's visit, hoping that she would see more in China.

The queen expressed her pleasure at having the chance to visit China, which, she added, has been her long-cherished desire. She said she hoped to see more places in China including some scenic spots and historical sites.

The British people are very much interested in her current China visit and enormous news coverage has been made by the press, she stated.

Li Xiannian said the Chinese people are very familiar with Britain, cradle of world's industrial revolution. It is still fresh in the minds of the Chinese people that Chinese and British people fought shoulder to shoulder against the fascists during the World War II. The Chinese people also know well the heroic struggle waged by the British people including George VI and the royal family who went through thick and thin with the rest of the British people.

Li Xiannian also briefed the royal couple on China's economic development in the 37 years since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

China has basically solved the problem of feeding and clothing its one billion people, he said. However, he added, China has not yet put a final end to backwardness. The whole Chinese people are now determined to invigorate the country's economy, he stated.

The queen thanked the Chinese Government for the hospitality she has been offered.

The Chinese Government is looking forward to the visit by the queen's sister Princess Margaret and other members of the royal family next year. Prince Charles and Princess Diana are also welcome to visit China at any time they consider proper, the president said.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION, REFORM

HK100921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Discipline Inspection Departments Must Act as an Important Force in Promoting Reform"]

[Text] The Central Discipline Inspection Commission recently held its eighth plenary session. Comrade Chen Yun made an important speech at the meeting. The commission discussed the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's "Resolution on the Guideline for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" and also discussed the issue of rectifying the style of the party which is in a ruling position and enhancing party members' ideological and moral quality at the meeting. It called on discipline inspection commissions at all levels to act as an important force in promoting reform and in protecting and ensuring the smooth development of the socialist reform of the economic and political structures. This meeting is an important one in the party's discipline inspection work.

Building spiritual civilization is a matter of the whole nation and a matter of entire society. Our party is the leadership core in our country's socialist modernization cause, and party organizations at all levels and all party members are shouldering particularly important responsibilities in this cause. If the party cannot maintain an honest and upright style, how can it require other people to have good morality? In this sense, the rectification of party style is an important part of our current drive to build spiritual civilization. This is not only an urgent task, but also a long-term task. We must firmly carry on this work and carry it through the whole process of reform, opening up, and modernization.

Rectifying the party style and strengthening spiritual civilization development will promote reform, opening up, and economic development. A good party style and the development of spiritual civilization will create a favorable social and political environment for reform, thus supporting promoting, and protecting reform. On the contrary, if party style is not good, party discipline becomes loose, and no efforts are made to develop spiritual civilization, then the unhealthy tendencies will prevail, and reform will encounter many difficulties and even fail.

To rectify party style, we should first remove the soil which engenders unhealthy tendencies. It is necessary to investigate and handle various criminal cases, but it is more important to conduct party principle and discipline education among all party members by using these cases as typical examples. The involvement of party members in various unhealthy tendencies can definitely be attributed to the egotism and bureaucratism in their minds or to the erroneous liberalist ideas. If we do not correct these erroneous ideas, the unhealthy tendencies will continue to appear. Therefore, we must strengthen political and ideological education among members of the party which is now in a ruling position. The discussions of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on the relationships between the party's discipline inspection work and spiritual civilization construction and reform are of great significance. Discipline inspection departments at all levels should seriously implement the resolution on spiritual civilization adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the eighth meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and must achieve greater results in rectifying party style and building up socialist spiritual civilization.

DANGERS OF OVERESTIMATING SOCIALIST MATURITY

HK101235 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 86 p1

[Report from Guangzhou by Cheng Danghong (7115 0030 4767) "Huan Xiang Calls Attention to the Great Harm of Overestimating the Maturity of the Socialist System" -- first paragraph is SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO introduction]

[Text] The Chinese Communists have been successful in leading the revolution. But immature consideration has been given to the matter of national reconstruction, especially cultural development. The Soviet pattern has been copied in its entirety without regard to national conditions, the relations of production are discussed in the abstracted in a departure from the realities of the development of productivity, and administrative means used in handling economic problems. Our analysis of the harm this has caused has been far from adequate.

"One of the underlying factors affecting China's modern culture is that in the past 40 years, we have copied the Soviet pattern in its entirety. We have, in the past, said too little about this. Now there is the need to take full cognizance of its harm and make things thoroughly clear." Well-known scholar Huan Xiang pointedly raised this problem here.

He contended that taking a look at China's cultural development from a historical point of view, we cannot help taking four important factors into consideration. 1) A feudal system of several thousand years existing in our country; 2) semi-feudal and semi-colonial rule of rule over 140 or 150 years; 3) the practice of copying the Soviet pattern in its entirety for several decades; 4) the disruptive effects of the 10-year Cultural Revolution. We have in the past talked a lot about feudalism, the Cultural Revolution, and so forth, but we have not given adequate attention to analyzing the harm of copying the Soviet pattern in its entirety. The Soviet pattern did not last long on China's soil. But closely combined with the remnants of feudalism, it has produced a very bad effect, with our thinking, our ideological state and many of our concepts in the cultural field also being affected. The problem involving the Soviet pattern is that we have overestimated the maturity of the socialist system, departed from the realities of the development of productivity and made empty talk about production relations and socialism. The Soviet Union itself has also not studied the subject of capitalism well, and its capitalist development lags far behind the West. They are not in the habit of letting economic laws play their role and are accustomed to using administrative means to handle economic problems. Meanwhile, they do not respect human rights, equality, freedom and knowledge. They still treat intellectuals in the war industry relatively well, though. We in China not only accepted such Soviet patterns, but outdid the Soviet Union during the Cultural Revolution in showing no respect for intellectuals. We should chiefly be held to blame for this, not the Soviets. The Chinese Communists have been successful in leading the revolution, but have not given mature consideration to the problem of national reconstruction. Especially in the matter of cultural development, national conditions have not been taken into account, with the Soviet pattern being copied in its entirety. Today, compared with the Soviet Union, we have behind us the experience of the Cultural Revolution which thoroughly exposed our problems and caused us great pain. This has made us determined not to allow a repetition of such a tragedy as the Cultural Revolution and determined to get rid of the defects brought by it. This painful process is outside the scope of Soviet experience. Therefore, our reform can be more thorough and a bit more realistic.

"The reform of culture is no easy matter," Huan Xiang reminded us. With the shackles imposed by history on us as a great burden and a drag, we can never let down our guard. Neither can we resort to a major operation as a way out. [paragraph continues]

In the past, a campaign was launched at random, causing a big drain on our national strength. We must make theoretical explorations on the one hand, and, on the other hand, rely on practice to demonstrate what should be done and let practice prove the correctness of the direction of the reform. At present, an overwhelming task is the economic reform. The cultural reform must also be carried out along with economic reform. An economic reform is likely to cause a change in people's ideological state. This is an important factor stimulating cultural progress. But we must note that the cultural reform can also stimulate the economic reform. Meanwhile, it paves the way for the economic reform removing the obstacles that stand in the way of progress. We should soberly realize the relations of mutual promotion between the two.

#### POLITICAL CHANGE, IDEOLOGY IN MODERN CHINA

HK101256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Li Xisuo (2621 0823 2076): "Political Changes and Ideological Emancipation in Modern China"]

[Text] Social existence determines social ideology; this is a basic tenet of historical materialism. However, under this premise, Marxists also fully acknowledge the reaction of social ideology to social existence. When social development comes to a critical juncture of intense changes in particular, the yoke of old concepts gravely impedes the awakening of people's consciousness and their struggle. Under such circumstances, ideological emancipation becomes the vanguard of social political changes, and the depth and breadth of ideological emancipation directly determines the extent and even the success or failure of political renovation.

Since the entrance of the Chinese society into the modern age, it met with a series of new problems unprecedented in its history over a few thousand years. One political reform after another emerged, with a number of advanced Chinese seeking, exploring, and spreading new knowledge of the West. Despite the failure, this has once again proved that the level of reason determines the success or failure as well as the results of political changes.

The Chinese first came to notice the material civilization of the West after the 1840 Opium War. Both Wei Yuan's idea of "learning from advanced foreign technical know-how" and Lin Zexu's urge to look at the world with wide-opened eyes focused on importing Western "solid boats and powerful guns" were accepted by quite a number of people after the Second Opium War. Hence, we found the emergence of the Westernization movement, which focused on the import of foreign technology. To China, which had long been closed to international intercourse, that was an important change but very difficult to grasp, because the text of safeguarding the "imperial court" with foreign "technology" could not be found in the feudal statute book of China. That drew a series of attacks from the conservative diehards. They believed learning the advanced technical know-how from the West would not help ease the crisis of the Qing Dynasty; on the contrary, it would spoil the feudal order of importance, bring down people's morality, and make China deviate from "a country of protocol." Thus, to go in for Westernization, it was first necessary to solve the problem of understanding and to demonstrate the needs of Westernization in theory, so that people could be relieved from the bondage of feudal tradition. It was a pity that most of the bureaucrats headed by Li Hongzhang knew nothing about theory, and no theorists of Westernization could be found among their subordinates. Neither did the talented intellectuals they brought up such as Xue Fucheng and Ma Jiangzhong write any articles in this respect, with their attention attached to the discussion of some specific problems. In the polemics between the Westernization school and the conservative diehards, the topics were basically specific -- such as the need to build naval defenses, an institute of translation, and railways -- while theoretical problems were rarely touched upon. [paragraph continues]

Although the Westernization school eventually overcame the conservative diehards, it was suppression with "power" but not a solution with reason. Bureaucrats of the Westernization school knew only the need to change "things," but very little about the needs to change feudal "theories." The westernization movement lacked a genuine ideological basis, the more so with the guidance of scientific theory. Therefore, despite their power and influence, Li Hongzhang and the others ended in failure. True, there were multiple reasons for the failure of the Westernization movement, but the failure to renovate peoples thinking in theory, and the way of "crossing the river with a large rock tied to you" served as a very profound lesson.

Different from the Westernization movement, the reform movement of 1898 began with the bourgeois ideological enlightenment movement. In the later phase of the Westernization movement, some reformist intellectuals in the early phase, who had an understanding of the world situation and were good at pondering such as Wang Tao and Zheng Guanyin, criticized the insufficiency in practising Westernization, and proposed changing the political system, setting up a parliament, and reforming the official system as the fundamentals in learning from the West. In their speeches and writings, they repeatedly dealt with Western parliamentary, educational, and financial systems. Although those systems were introduced to the public as they were, without any criticism, they broadened people's vision. Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, and Tan Citong, who became active after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, went further than Wang Tao and his contemporaries. Kang and his supporters were not just for taking in anything foreign, but advocated digesting and absorbing what they had learned and linking it with the traditional Chinese concepts of "The Book of Changes." They hoisted the banner of "reforming the system of relying on things ancient," and advocated "constitutional reform and modernization" after an antique fashion. This started a "hurricane" in the ideological circles. At the same time, Yan Fu worked hard on the translation of bourgeois theoretical works of the West, which served as eye-openers to the intellectual circles. People with wide vision who were bent on modernization began to run newspapers, initiate academic societies, build schools, and engage themselves in discussing the needs of and pressing for constitutional reform; all this led to the "modernization movement" that lasted 100 days!

However, the reform movement of 1898 was as short-lived as it was incomplete. The root cause might be found in its failure in theoretical propaganda. The major achievement of Kang Youwei and his supporters in theoretical exploration was establishment of the idea that only constitutional reform could save China, and it was the idea of "reform" that was comparatively acceptable among people. No discussions were conducted on the questions of how to carry out the reform or what the results of the reform might be. Moreover, the people supporting reform were mostly young people in their twenties and thirties. They did not quite understand the effects of China's traditional culture. Nor had the difficulties of constitutional reform ever occurred to them. The theoretical works they wrote were limited in effects. Kang Youwei's works "Textual Criticism on the Forged Books Used in the Study of Confucian Classics in the Xin Dynasty" and "Studies on Confucius' Reform of the Political System" had effects chiefly among the intellectuals of the literati and officialdom; Liang Qichao's "General Discussions on Constitutional Reform" was rather popular, but its effects were limited to only some intellectual circles. Very few people read Yan Fu's works of translation; of "Evolution and Ethics and Other Essays" had its wide social effects only in the early 20th century Tan Citong's "On the Theory of Benevolence" took on a democratic nature in criticizing China's traditional culture, spreading the bourgeois idea of emancipating individuality, and assailing the Qing court, but his works were kept in secret circulation, and was not published until the reform movement of 1898 ended in failure. Moreover, the bourgeois idea of modernization of Kang Youwei and the feudal traditional theory were diametrically opposed in essence.

However, strong political pressure made them do their best to demonstrate how the reform movement conformed with the teachings of the feudal saints and sages and how their ideological propositions fell in line with feudal theories. But when the conservatives revealed the design of Kang and his supporters, they could do nothing but stall them vaguely. The lack of profundity in such theoretical exploration restricted the development of Kang Youwei's idea of constitutional reform and modernization, and simultaneously determined the weakness of the reform movement of 1898. Even so, Kang Youwei's theory on constitutional reform and modernization, which lacked profundity and completeness, had effects on a rather small scale. This range of ideological emancipation certainly could not counter the traditional feudal ideology and culture, which was stubborn, powerful, and permeated deeply in every field. Therefore, the enlightenment movement of bourgeois culture around the reform movement of 1898 was limited, and the "modernization movement that lasted 100 days" was far less satisfactory.

If we say the ideological enlightenment emerged in a mild and legal form, with bourgeois modernization ideas wrapped in Confucian ones, then the ideological emancipation during the Revolution of 1911 spread bourgeois democratic theory intensely, openly, and justifyingly. This is because in the early 29th century, the Qing court was impotent to control the situation, the bourgeois and petit-bourgeois intellectuals had formed a contingent, and Western ideology and culture spread in China voluminously. Particularly when Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposed the Three Principles of the People, a great debate took place between the revolutionaries and the reformists. This promoted the second ideological emancipation movement, which was of a considerable scope and rather liberal since the contention of a hundred schools of thought in the Warring States period. Along with it was the outburst of the Revolution of 1911 and the end of the imperial system which had lasted more than 2,000 years. The role of ideological emancipation in promoting political change was fully demonstrated during the Revolution of 1911. However, if we study it objectively, it will not be difficult to find that this ideological emancipation movement laid an ideological foundation for the Revolution of 1911, but simultaneously sowed the seed of failure for Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The topics of study were many at that time, but the only one clarified in both theory and practice was "making revolution to overthrow the reign of the Han nationality," while all other topics were far from being fully demonstrated. Therefore, with the fall of the Qing Court, the overwhelming majority of the revolutionaries lost their way; even Zhang Taiyan did not know what a democratic republic was, and started advocating civilized autocracy. Yuan Shikai, who was not of Han nationality but had great influences, and was good at double-dealing, became a "mighty power" looked forward to by the majority of the revolutionaries. That "Yuan is the right man" was not only the secret wish of imperialism and the comprador landlords, but also the talk of the revolutionaries in the south. Under the pressure of such public opinion, it was inevitable that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was forced to resign. The revolution of 1911 was capable of driving the emperor away, but failed to build up a democratic republic. The degree of political change was once again restricted by the degree of renovation of people's concepts.

The 4 May Movement was the first great ideological emancipation movement of the Chinese people in the 20th century. When Yuan Shikai indulged himself in the daydreams of becoming emperor, QINGNIAN ZAZHI [YOUTH JOURNAL] with Chen Duxiu as the chief editor was published. Regarding the contents of the journal, despite the fact that they had only some initial understanding of bourgeois democratic ideas, their sharp criticism of Confucianism, the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues, and old moral concepts of loyalty, filial piety, benevolence, and righteousness that safeguarded the feudal social system had a shocking effect. The journal's name was changed to XIN QINGNIAN [NEW YOUTH] a year after its publication, and called on young people to acquire new consciousness and to take up the mission of the times.

The young people of that time began to understand themselves under such ideological influences, and a small number of them accepted Marxism under the effects of the Russian October Revolution and postwar world revolution, and came to be aware of the fact that only socialism can save China. Without the consciousness of democratic ideas, there could not have been the rising of national consciousness, nor was it possible for the Chinese to accept Marxism and to take socialism as the way to thoroughly transform China. It was through the 4 May ideological emancipation movement that the Chinese people accepted Marxism.

In short, modern history has fully demonstrated that without the emancipation of reason, without the renovation of concepts, political change would be impossible.

#### RESEARCHER LISTS RESULTS OF POLITICAL REFORM

HK140300 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Oct 86 p 4

[By Niu Qinxia]

[Text] China's political reform has already brought about changes in many aspects, according to Li Shengping, a researcher of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, whose account serves as a brief chronicle of the past seven years.

The starting point of the political reform, Li said, was the Third Plenary Session of the Chinese Communist Party's 11th Central Committee in December 1978.

The changes of political significance include the following:

At the Third Plenum, the long-time unrealistic emphasis on "taking class struggle as the key link" was abandoned by the Party. The focus of attention was shifted to economic development.

Ultra-leftism and the personality cult had stagnated the development of political science. The party session began to call for emancipating the minds of the people.

The 1966-76 "cultural revolution" was denounced, and the old form of political struggle, which had been strongly coloured by feudalism, was negated. As a result, more than 300,000 unjust, false and wrong charges left over from the "cultural revolution" were reversed by judicial departments at all levels.

Various new policies concerning intellectuals, minority nationalities, religious beliefs and wrongly-labelled "rightists" were adopted. Following the implementation of these policies, Li said, "the metal shackles imposed by the leftists were crushed and society's psychological burden was alleviated."

The communist party renewed its links with other political parties in the country, the patriotic united front has developed greatly and the functions of the political consultative conferences at all levels have been strengthened.

A break through was made in the development of political theory. After abandoning the belief that class struggle still prevailed, there was the debate over the criterion of truth (practice for Marxist classical works). China came to realize that what it needed was a socialist system with its own characteristics. The concept of "one country, two systems" was put forward.

With the criticism of the personality cult, collective leadership was reinforced.

The legal system was strengthened. The principle that "all are equal before the law" was reaffirmed. The National People's Congress revised the Constitution and enacted 46 new laws. The State Council formulated 643 administrative regulations.

The political system and the legislative system were improved through supporting the right of the people's representatives.

Procuratorial departments at all levels regained their independent functions. The party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection was set up. The people congresses at all levels strengthened their supervisory role over the administrative bodies.

Direct elections were practised at country level and voters enjoyed the right to recall representatives.

The leadership system was also reformed. The life tenure for the State and Party leaders was abolished. The separation of the party and administration was discussed in theory and testified in practice in some areas.

The party's leading body was reorganized into the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

More than 469,000 younger officials were promoted to leading positions.

Local administrations were given more decision-making power so that the distribution of power became more rational.

The freedom of literary and artistic creation was recognized, with academic freedom on the whole becoming more widespread.

#### JINGJI RIBAO STRESSES SOCIALIST CULTURE, MORALS

0W251317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- China's continuing economic development requires "socialist culture and morality," says a front-page commentary in today's "ECONOMIC DAILY," one of the country's most authoritative on economic affairs.

As well as continuing to develop its industrial plant, it said, the country must promote socialist culture and morality in its scientific research, educational programs, arts and literature, as well as in its ethics, ideology and democratic reform, the paper said.

"Further development of culture depends on the development of the country's productive forces, but culture, science and technology are themselves part of the productive forces -- they guide their development, and spur their growth."

For example, said the paper, better educated workers tend to be more competent at their jobs, and "raising the level of workers' cultural, scientific and technological awareness is a major part of developing a socialist culture and morality."

Since 1979, when China began its economic reform and opening to the outside world, "people's ideological concepts have changed," according to the paper.

"Feudal ideas are disappearing, and socialist ideas about work and everyday life are taking their place," it said. "Workers increasingly feel -- and are held -- responsible for what they do on the job, and they are keeping consumers in mind during the production process."

Such a change "is sure to be a strong, moral force for economic development," said the paper.

Socialist democracy and legal system to guarantee this democracy are an important component of socialist culture, the paper said. The restructuring of the political system, such as separating functions of the Communist Party and government decentralizing power, improving the way of selection cadres and policy decision-making process, will help expand socialist democracy and strengthen the legal system. But this also depends on economic development.

Socialist culture, which is inseparable with material civilization, "should penetrate into every economic field and promote economic development," the paper concluded.

#### CHINA DAILY COLUMN ON 'NEW CULTURE,' ETHICS

HK140242 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Oct 86 p 4

[ "Opinion" column by Huang Zhizi: "China on Threshold of a 'New Culture'" ]

[Text] The significance of cultivating China's new culture and ways of thinking is being widely publicized. The central leadership of the Chinese Communist Party has announced its decision on promoting advanced socialist culture and ideology. According to RED FLAG, the Party's theoretical journal, it is as important as the decision on economic reform.

At the same time, many social scientists have been trying to tell the nation what the new culture and ethics are all about; they are certainly not simply about saying "please" and "excuse me," lending a hand to the elderly, and stopping spitting on ground.

"Admonishing salesclerks to be polite cannot really end poor service," said Zheng Zhongbing, a theorist in the Chinese Communist Party's Propaganda Department. "It is the reform in management and employment system that counts," he wrote in the magazine *NEW OBSERVER*.

However, this should not mean that the implementation of reform measures will have little to do with ethical life. After all, reform is being carried out by people. And in doing everything, people represent their cultural background -- the education they have received about morality and values.

To be sure, reform in the department stores has only to be accepted by the salesclerks to become effective.

Zheng said that by promoting socialist culture and ethics, China should get ready for the gradual arrival of a prosperous market and all the related economic progress at which reform is aimed.

The brisk market, he wrote, having bettered citizens' material lives, allows them to become aware of the importance of science, democracy, freedom, equality and humanity. "This is going to lead to further emancipation of their minds and spur a change of values resulting in a rise of entrepreneurship in China," he forecast.

Reform and cultural development should go hand-in-hand, Zheng pointed out. The Party's new decision on promoting culture and ideology was not made to reinforce "political studies" or repeat the attack on the so-called "spiritual pollution" that took place a few years ago.

Shao Yangxiang, representing *POETRY* magazine, wrote that during the "cultural revolution," science, democracy and humanity had all been discarded or distorted. "Today's efforts on culture and ideology are precisely the opposite," he said.

When Yuankai, a professor at the China University of Science and Technology, maintained that the current development of the commodity economy, by stressing fair dealings, exchanges of equal values and equal opportunities, could change society's culture.

"Our society should guarantee that everyone has equal opportunity. Thus mutual understanding, tolerance and generosity should be advocated," he urged.

Scholars also insisted that a new culture should also generate a good sense of the rule of law, which is essential to modern citizens. A theorist from the Institute of Political Science of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences outlined what he thought was wrong in trying to reach a high level of culture and ethics.

"Corruption, bad service and various social evils cannot be erased merely through 'moral talks,'" he said. He preferred to complement new culture and ethics with the legal system, instead of simply hoping for "good officials" and "good citizens," as did the Oriental tradition of political thought.

After so much debate about what socialist culture and ideology really are, RED FLAG has developed a concise way of presentation. They include mobilizing and uniting the nation with shared ideals, promoting socialist ethics and education in democracy, the rule of law, discipline, science and culture.

RED FLAG noted that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in December 1978, which launched the economic reform and the open policy, much change has occurred in the Chinese life. The range of people's interests has broadened, and their enthusiasm for learning about science and culture has increased.

Meanwhile, personal relationships, life styles, moral standards and attitudes have all changed for the better, it said.

However, obstacles to reform and the maintenance of the open policy still exist. They include, according to the Party journal, "clan" ideas, privileges, lack of the democratic sense, isolationism and inadequate respect for commerce, the sciences, individual talent and the rule of law.

A century of colonialist influence has also left its marks on society. This and the influence of the feudal tradition have given rise to a series of corrupt and law-breaking activities. These problems need to be solved through enforcing the legal system on the one hand and promoting education on the other, RED FLAG said.

It also called on members of the Chinese Communist Party, especially its leading members, to set an example to follow in the new culture and ideology that the recent party decision has endorsed.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK140647 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "To Be Clear About the Basic Guiding Principles"]

[Text] Since the promulgation of the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee Regarding the Guiding Principles of the Building of the Socialist Spiritual Civilization," party-wide study of this document has begun by leading organs at all levels and will be unfolded in a step-by-step way.

To study this resolution, it is very important to get a clear understanding of the basic guiding principles of the building of the socialist spiritual civilization as well as the realistic and long-term significance of these basic guiding principles put forward by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Regarding the building of spiritual civilization in the past, there have been some expositions in the documents of the party Central Committee, some talks by leading comrades of the Central Committee, and a lot of miscellaneous expositions in journals and conferences. However, this is the first document on the guiding principles of the building of the spiritual civilization, which is collectively enacted and passed and discussed by a plenary session of the Central Committee.

Studying the document, we should be fully aware of the importance of it. Notwithstanding that many of the sentences in the document look "very familiar," we should go into the subject in depth and avoid contenting ourselves with a superficial understanding. We should notice that it is the result of summing up both negative and positive experiences over the years in order to expound the party's basic guiding principles and various tasks regarding the building of spiritual civilization in a thorough and systematic way. Proceeding from the relationship of continuity and new development between this document and the previous relevant documents, and the relationship between the entire layout and various parts of the document, we should conscientiously study the document in depth. We can see that our party's understanding of the building of the spiritual civilization has been greatly improved.

Such an improvement is concretely reflected in the distinct proposition of the "resolution" that the building of the socialist spiritual civilization "must push forward the socialist modernization construction, must promote the overall reform and conform to the policy of opening up to the outside world, and must uphold the four cardinal principles." With these unequivocal guiding principles, those comrades who still have some doubts about the building of spiritual civilization and how this relates to the modernization construction, the reform, the opening up to the outside world, and the four cardinal principles, will no longer have to worry about it.

Since it is a document which expounds the guiding principles of the building of spiritual civilization, it is impossible for the "resolution" to put forward many specific measures and resolve many specific issues. Nevertheless, it has clarified the guiding principles. Moreover, only by understanding the guiding principles can we possibly put forward practical specific measures and correctly resolve various specific issues of the building of spiritual civilization.

#### JINGJI RIBAO URGES BACKING FOR REFORMERS

OW201408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- The "ECONOMIC DAILY" today once again called for doing away with feudal ideas and supporting reformers.

Under a headline "Getting Rid of Old Ideas To Back Reformers," a frontpage commentary is based on the "Ma Shengli incident", which concerns a factory director in Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province, who successfully pioneered reform and turned-around his bankrupt factory in spite of criticism and scandal.

The commentary said that changing the old system for the new would inevitably lead to a "fierce conflict" between the old ideas and new concepts.

The long history of the feudal system in China has strongly influenced the Chinese mentality. "Feudalism still plays a role in our economic, political and social activities," the commentary said.

According to the article, feudal ideas in the areas of economics and politics are clearly obstacles to reformers.

Small-scale farming, emphasis on production without concern for distribution, easy acceptance of the status quo, absolute egalitarianism and an unwillingness to accept innovation and competition are seen as economic pitfalls of feudal ideas.

Abuse of power and nepotism are mentioned as the main feudal influences blocking political reform.

"These phenomena will repeatedly appear until new ideas have been widely accepted," the paper said, adding that this is the main reason why many reformers are facing disappointment in their efforts.

The commentary also said, "feudal ideas are a deeply rooted force which cannot be eliminated in a few days by a few people, and we should mobilize the whole nation to pursue an unrelenting struggle against them."

The example of the "Ma Shengli incident" shows people that reformers' endeavors to promote the commodity economy under the socialist system should be encouraged and supported, the paper said.

#### FORMER RED GUARDS REFLECT ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW130847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 13 Oct 86

[*"News Feature: Former Red Guards Reflect" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (by XINHUA correspondent Lou Xiaolu) -- Ten years after the end of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), many of its young Red Guards have become thoughtful participants in China's ongoing economic and political reform.

To allegedly help prevent a comeback of capitalism in China, the 12.5 million self-appointed Red Guards inflamed Chinese politics with their violent attacks and internal conflicts between 1966 and 1968, when most of them were sent to work in the countryside.

"We have matured," says Chen Jiangong, 37, a Beijing writer who has written stories set during the period. "There is no need to regret what has happened. It had to happen."

According to Chen, the damage caused by the "Cultural Revolution" has forced the Chinese people to confront the country's need for modernization.

"Looking back on it, I believe the 'Cultural Revolution' was a sore that had to open sooner or later. And it is fortunate that it did open -- otherwise, China would not be as healthy as it is today."

Like millions of youths, Chen became a Red Guard in 1966. But after less than two years, his unit expelled him because his family background was considered tainted.

"My father was a college professor, and was denounced as a 'bourgeois intellectual,'" he explains. "Because he was denounced, so was I."

In 1968, Chen went to work in a coal mine on the western outskirts of Beijing. He worked there until 1978, when he entered Beijing University after the school resumed admitting students on merit, regardless of their parents' background.

"Now, as a writer, I create characters who survived," he says. "I hope my work can help people see the lingering influence of feudalism which holds back China's modernization."

Historians say most Red Guards acted out of a desire to prove their dedication to the revolutionary cause of their parents' generation and their loyalty to Chairman Mao Zedong.

But this blind faith led them out of the schools and into China's established institutions, destroying whatever they considered non-proletarian.

Another former Red Guard, Qin Xiaoying, 38, is now a senior researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is the youngest member of the academy, and deputy editor-in-chief of "THE WORLD ECONOMY," China's leading magazine on international economics.

In 1978, before China began its policy of opening to the outside world, Qin wrote "The Significance of Lenin's New Economic Policy," a paper that argued for economic reform.

"The 'Cultural Revolution' made me realize the importance for China of making major decisions rationally and democratically," he says. "And I am now trying to use what I have learned to help achieve that aim."

He says the "Cultural Revolution" "would never have happened if rational thought and democracy had prevailed."

A third former Red Guard says he cannot in any sense be called a "victim of fate," a way those who suffered on account of the "Cultural Revolution" have been described.

The owner of a small restaurant near the Temple of the Sun, he earns 3,000 yuan (811 U.S. dollars) a month, a dozen times as much as a government minister.

Thanks to the economic reform of the last few years, Zhang, 37, was allowed to quit his job as a porter and open the restaurant.

"Before 1982, when I was able to open the restaurant, I felt like a doctor of traditional Chinese medicine, feeling the pulse of the Communist Party, waiting to see if its new policies would change," he said.

"The 'diagnosis' was that the new policies to make China strong and people prosperous will never change," he said. "The party has emerged wiser from the 'Cultural Revolution'."

YANG SHANGKUN ENDORSES GRASS-ROOTS ARMY BUILDING

OW111253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 10 Oct 86

[By reporter Nie Nianxin]

[Text] Chengdu, 10 Oct (XINHUA) -- At a meeting held by the Chengdu Military Region today to commend outstanding grass-roots units in army building, Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, called on all PLA units to spend 2 to 3 years to intensify grass-roots building starting next year.

Yang Shangkun stressed that army building at the grass-roots level is very important because it can strengthen the Army's combat capability. Despite the great changes that have taken place and will take place in the PLA and despite the diversity of arms and services, the grass-roots remain the Army's foundation. Therefore, intensifying army building at the grass-roots level is a task of vital and lasting importance.

Yang Shangkun made the following three-point suggestion for effectively strengthening army building at the grass-roots level: First, it is necessary to improve grass-roots party organizations. Companies must have a strong party branch and strictly abide by the party Constitution and discipline. The party branch must build itself into the nucleus of the company, give full play to its role as a fighting bastion, developing a democratic work style, do good ideological and political work, and exercise effective leadership over the CYL organization and soldiers' general meetings. Second, grass-roots cadres must play an exemplary role. Under the leadership of the party branch, cadres must each assume their responsibility, work conscientiously, and pay close attention to unity. Third, it is necessary to improve relationship between officers and soldiers. Unharmonious relations between cadres and soldiers have emerged as a major problem among the new situations and problems that have cropped up in the Army's grass-roots units. The "Eighth Prohibitions," which is a supplement to and development of the "Three Main Rules of Discipline" and the "Eight Points for Attention," have worked quite well among cadres and fighters to solve problems between them. Some cadres have complained about difficulty in commanding soldiers. However, the key to this point lies, in fact, in the competence of cadres themselves. They should take the initiative to do political and ideological work and hold regular heart-to-heart talks with fighters in order to become their bosom friends. In this way, it will not be difficult to command soldiers.

Yang Shangkun praised the Chengdu Military Region for doing a good job in holding the commendation meeting, which had met the Military Commission's requirements for intensifying army building at the grass-roots levels.

## Inaugurates Martyr's Monument

HK101538 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 9 October, the ceremony to inaugurate the memorial to proletariat revolutionary martyr (Liu Boxin) was held in Pinchang County, his native town. (Liu Boxin) was one of the province's major army leaders at the early stage.

Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, Yang Shangkun, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission, made a special trip to the province and attended the inauguration ceremony.

Nei Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, also attended the inauguration ceremony on behalf of the provincial party committee and government. [passage omitted]

At 0900, the inauguration ceremony began amidst bangs of firecrackers. Yang Shangkun cut the ribbon at the ceremony. Wang Zhen, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Committee; (Hu Jin), Standing Committee member of the CPPCC; Tianbao, member of the Central Advisory Committee; and Wang Haifeng, Political Commissar of Chengdu Military Region, Removed the cover on the memorial.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, Comrade Yang Shangkun made a speech. He said: Comrade (Liu Boxin) was a good party member and sincere communist fighter. Being an important leader of our party and army during the first and second civil wars, he made remarkable contributions to China's revolution.

Comrade Yang Shangkun called for comprehensive propaganda on the glorious deeds of martyr (Liu Boxin). We should study his revolutionary spirit and noble character, so as to uphold the communist cause till the end.

Comrade Nei Ronggui also spoke. He pointed out: Erection of the memorial to the martyr (Liu Boxin) was long the aspiration of people living in Pingcheng County, in Sichuan, as well as PLA units and fighters stationed in the province. [passage omitted]

Before the ceremony ended, Comrade Yang Shangkun and other leading comrades visited an exhibition on martyr (Liu Boxin's) life. They also planted trees in front of the memorial to mark the occasion.

ANHUI GOVERNOR REPORTS SIXTH PLENUM RESULTS

OW130618 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held a provincial meeting of administrative commissioners, mayors, and leading cadres of departments and bureaus directly under the provincial government in Hefei on the afternoon of 7 October.

Meng Fulin, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and vice governor, presided over the meeting, during which Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, transmitted the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and gave a briefing on the economic situation and major problems in economic work in Anhui.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao stressed that, in studying the implementing of the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building a socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to pay close attention to overall arrangements for the socialist modernization program, adhere to the four cardinal principles, and persist in reform and opening to the outside world. Currently we must give top priority to organizing study sessions on the document and earnestly study and comprehend its basic views, spiritual essence, and major requirements in order to promote work in all fields.

The meeting called on people on all fronts and from all trades and professions in Anhui to work hard and stress efficiency for 80 days in order to fulfill and overfulfill the provincial plan for economic and social development in 1986 and lay solid foundations for sustained and stable economic growth next year.

After analyzing Anhui's economic situation this year Comrade Wang Yuzhao put forth suggestions for the current work in various fields.

In agriculture it is necessary to do a good job in autumn harvesting, ploughing, and sowing. After the hard-earned harvests this year we should properly store grain and complete field management for the next period. We should also pay close attention to autumn sowing in order to pave the way for another bumper harvest next year. [passage omitted]

In industry we should do away with the thinking that production will eventually grow in the fourth quarter, work hard to improve the management, and concentrate efforts to raise economic efficiency in order to win successive victories in the next 80 days, before the end of the year. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wang Yuzhao also mapped out specific requirements for commercial, financial, tax, and banking reforms, as well as a province-wide general financial, tax, and price inspection.

In conclusion, he emphatically pointed out that all departments should earnestly study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and apply it to the practical work of rectifying party style and improving office work style in order to give a strong impetus to the construction of two civilizations in Anhui.

GUANGDONG URGES STUDY OF 6TH PLENUM RESOLUTION

HK101033 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] At a meeting held in the assembly hall of the provincial party committee this morning, Xie Fei, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a pep talk on studying the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

After talking about how the resolution was adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and what he himself learned from the resolution, he stressed the requirements set by the provincial party committee for the study and implementation of the resolution at the present time. They are: 1) a correct attitude must be taken toward the study of the resolution; 2) efforts must be made to grasp the essence of the resolution; 3) the study must be linked with actual conditions in one's mind and work; 4) principal leaders of party committees at various levels must personally take a hand in the study; 5) while studying the resolution, we must strengthen leadership over the building of spiritual civilization and pay close attention to the present work.

Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. More than 1,600 people, including leading comrades of all committees, departments, and bureaus directly under the province as well as of party committees at the city and prefectural levels attended the meeting.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON PROTECTING MEDIA FACILITIES

HK101041 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Today the General Office of the provincial government issued a circular in which it relayed the regulations on protecting radio and television facilities with the approval of the provincial government. It called on all localities to implement the regulations.

The regulations make the following demands of all administrative organs, mass organizations, Army units, enterprises, institutions, and individual citizens:

1. They are not allowed to build large facilities within 0.5 kilometers of radio and television antennas.
2. They are not allowed to shoot, burn grass on waste land, dig earth, dig ditches, blast, raise domestic animals, or place inflammable or explosive goods and other sundries in areas near antennas.
3. They are not allowed to dry their clothes on radio and television facilities, to tie their animals to them, to hang their own electrical lines or loudspeakers, or other receivers on them, or to use the radio stations' high frequency radioactive energy [as heard] as a source of light.
4. They are not allowed to move or dismantle radio and television facilities without authorization. They are not allowed to obstruct the use or maintenance of radio and television facilities.

5. The establishment of facilities which may result in a relatively strong electromagnetic field within 3 kilometers of the boundary line of an antenna area must be approved by radio and television management departments and the wireless management committee.

Those who violate these regulations must be given administrative and economic punishment by radio and television management departments in conjunction with other departments concerned. Those who violate laws must be dealt with by judicial departments.

#### GUANGZHOU LOWERS NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN TARGETS

HK140018 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1004 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Report: "Guangzhou City Readjusts Main Targets of This Year's National Economic Plan"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 9 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — The following readjustments will be made in industrial and agricultural production and other targets of Guangzhou City's national economic plan for the current year. This is an important decision made at the 22nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou City People's Congress.

According to Guangzhou's readjusted national economic plan, the rate of growth of total industrial output value this year will drop from the projected 10 percent to 2 percent. The growth of total retail sales of social commodities will drop from 10 percent to 4 percent. Total grain output will fall from 1.825 billion kilograms, as called for in the plan, to 1.8 billion kilograms, a level similar to last year's actual output.

According to an analysis by the relevant department, the readjustment of Guangzhou City's national economic plan is due chiefly to inadequate supply of electricity, fuels, and raw and other materials. In the first 8 months of this year the supply of electricity was only 40 percent of the needed volume. In addition, due to the effects of typhoons and violent rainstorms, more than 20,000 hectares of agricultural land in the Guangzhou area were affected, with a drop of 10 million kilograms in early rice output.

Given some enterprises' poor capacity for coping with emergencies and an irrational mix of industries and products, there is now a large accumulation of low-grade products, industrial and commercial departments alone accounting for accumulated stocks of products and commodities worth around 800 million yuan.

Some people concerned contend that the timely readjustment of the targets of an economic plan difficult to achieve by the authorities of Guangzhou City, with reality in mind, points to a down-to-earth approach.

It was learned that of various economic sectors in Guangzhou city, foreign trade departments gave the best performance in the fulfillment of plans. By the end of August, foreign trade export plans for the whole year had been fulfilled ahead of schedule, the total volume of exports registering an increase of 90 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. It is expected that the mark of \$500 million can be surpassed for the whole of the year.

GUANGXI LEADERS STUDY 6th PLENUM RESOLUTION

HK101029 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] From 6 to 7 October, members of the regional party committee Standing Committee, chairman and vice chairmen of the regional Advisory Committee, party member leading cadres of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC and secretary and deputy secretaries of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission held a study meeting. At the meeting, they conscientiously studied, discussed and grasped the essence of documents relating to the 6th Plenary Session the 12th CPC Central Committee, and discussed the region's work of building spiritual civilization and carrying out economic reform in the coming winter and next year.

At the beginning of the meeting, Chen Huiguang, regional party committee secretary, and deputy secretary Jin Baosheng conveyed the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session and how the plenum discussed and revised the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

During discussions, comrades participating in the meeting pointed out: The resolution is another programmatic document guiding China's socialist modernization following the decision on reform of the economic structure adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. It will certainly give great and far-reaching significance to strengthening the building of material and spiritual civilization, bringing about a whole range of reforms, opening up to the outside world and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The resolution has not only summed up experiences, both positive and negative, in the building of spiritual civilization since the founding of the people's republic, but it also has made a new and important summary of many major theoretical and practical problems and put forward new ideas, content, and viewpoints. The resolution is characterized by a distinctive flavor of the times. [passage omitted]

HENAN CPC COMMITTEE URGES STUDY OF CENTRAL DOCUMENT

HK140733 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee issued on 7 October a circular on earnestly studying the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on guidelines for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The full text is as follows:

The resolution of the CPC Central Committee on guidelines for the building of socialist spiritual civilization adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a programmatic document for guiding the healthy development of the building of socialist spiritual civilization in China. [passage omitted]

Earnestly studying and implementing the spirit of the resolution is of great importance to promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization in the province, to simulating overall reforms and opening up to the outside world, and to building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

To earnestly study and implement the resolution, a circular is issued as follows:

1. Earnestly studying the resolution and accurately and completely understanding the guidelines for the building of socialist spiritual civilization is the most important task for party members, cadres, and the masses in the province. Through earnestly studying the document, we must deeply realize that the building of socialist spiritual civilization must promote the building of socialist modernization, stimulate overall reforms and the opening up and adhere to the four basic principles. [passage omitted]
2. Cadres, leading cadres at all levels, and cadres engaged in ideological work in particular, must first earnestly study the document. [passage omitted] While earnestly studying the document, they must go to the grass roots and the masses to seriously conduct investigations and discover key problems in their own areas and departments that should be solved in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]
3. Party committees at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over the study. Propaganda departments at all levels must properly arrange and organize the study. From now to the end of this year, they must spend some concentrated time on studying the document. Different localities may relate the study to their own condition and needs. [passage omitted]

#### HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG CONVEYS SPIRIT OF 6TH PLENUM

HK110408 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] From 8 to 10 October, the provincial party committee held a conference in Changsha of chief party-member responsible cadres of prefectures and cities and the departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities. At the conference, Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and made arrangements for the study of the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization. Xiong Qingquan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, made a speech on the current economic situation of the province and the economic work in the fourth quarter of the year.

Mao Zhiyong first gave a brief account of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Speaking about the great significance of the resolution, he said: The resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization, which was adopted by the sixth plenary session, is another very important document guiding our socialist modernization drive after the resolution on reform of the economic structure adopted 2 years ago. It is of great practical and long-term strategic significance. It has rich contents and profound implications, and both its main points and viewpoints are very clear. It has a strong ideological sense and high theoretical level. It is an important guide for us. It fully reflects the aspirations of the whole party and the people throughout the country and embodies the spirit of seeking truth from facts as well as dialectical materialism and historical materialism. It is really a historical document with distinctive features of our times, which has creatively developed Marxism. It is a programmatic document guiding our efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization in the new historical period.

Mao Zhiyong emphasized: The first thing for us to do is to conscientiously study the resolution rather than hastily making a statement of our positions and giving calls and orders without studying it well.

The main task of our conference is to study the question of how to organize the masses to study this document. After the meeting, all areas and departments must use some time to conscientiously study the resolution and make a conscientious investigation and study. On this basis, the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee will be held by the end of this year to study and work out concrete measures for implementing the resolution.

Mao Zhiyong continued: In studying the resolution, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the following five points: 1) gain a clear understanding of the important strategic position of building spiritual civilization in our socialist modernization drive; 2) gain a clear understanding of the basic guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization; 3) gain a clear understanding of the fundamental tasks for building socialist spiritual civilization; 4) gain a clear understanding of the guiding role of Marxism in building socialist spiritual civilization; and 5) gain a clear understanding of the responsibilities of the party organization and party members in building spiritual civilization.

In his speech, Mao Zhiyong put forth some concrete demands on studying and implementing the resolution in light of our provincial situation. He said: We must resolutely respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and organize the study of the resolution in a down-to-earth manner. Through the study, the following two aims should be attained: 1) the ideological level should really be raised; and 2) new progress should be achieved in our practical work. He required the party organizations at all levels in this province should give priority to studying the resolution and that leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in the study. After conscientiously studying the document, deepening their understanding, and making a sound investigation, they should study and work out concrete measures for implementing the resolution in light of the realities of their own localities, departments, and units. The study and implementation of the resolution should become a motive force for promoting reforms in various fields, economic construction, and all other work.

Present at the conference were also party-member responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial Military District, the members and alternate members of the provincial party committee who were in Changsha, and some retired veteran comrades.

GUIZHOU PARTY COMMITTEE STUDIES CENTRAL RESOLUTION

HK140526 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpts] While studying the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee pointed out: In studying the resolution, it is necessary to seriously understand the spirit and substance of the document, to correctly grasp the guiding principle, to proceed from Guizhou realities, to take measures suitable to local conditions, and to link the common ideal of the people of the whole country with the specific target of invigorating Guizhou and enriching its people. From 8 to 11 October, the provincial party committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee which was attended by the secretaries of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city party committees and by responsible persons of relevant departments at the provincial level. The meeting seriously studied the main spirit of the resolution. According to the demands of the central authorities, the provincial party committee placed the study of the document above everything else and organized the comrades present to concentrate their energy on the study of the document. [passage omitted]

In the course of study, the provincial party committee Standing Committee also emphatically pointed out: To strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, it is essential to proceed from Guizhou realities and to take measures suitable for local conditions. [passage omitted]

The building of spiritual civilization must serve the development of our province's socialist commodity economy, do everything to help the people eliminate poverty, and serve the invigoration of Guizhou and the enrichment of its people. [passage omitted]

CHENGDU MILITARY REGION MEETING MARKS LONG MARCH

HK081443 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpts] An academic symposium held by the Chengdu Military Region and Sichuan Province to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army in the Long March opened in Chengdu on the morning of 6 October.

Over 100 people, including some veteran Red Army soldiers who took part in the Long March, personnel engaged in CPC history work from CPC historical date collection departments at all levels in the Army and localities, and some CPC history teaching and research personnel, met to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army in the Long March. Over 70 treatises were submitted to the symposium. [passage omitted]

Wan Haifeng, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, and Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, attended the symposium and delivered speeches. [passage omitted] They hoped that the participants would fully develop the spirit of bold exploration and free debates and further enliven research on the theory of Marxism so as to reap rich fruits in the symposium.

(Yang Chao), director of the CPC History Work Commission under the Sichuan provincial party committee, also delivered a speech at the symposium. Fu Quangyou, commander of the Chengdu Military Region, and Li Shuo, deputy political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, attended the symposium.

SHANXI CPC SECRETARY VIEWS STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK090847 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 October, at a meeting on the manager responsibility system in large and medium-sized enterprises in the province, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ligong, Governor Wang Senhao, Vice Governors Bai Qingcai and Yang Wuhong had discussions with the participants on how to further carry out the reform of the leadership structure of enterprises, and how to institute the manager responsibility system.

Comrade Li Ligong first gladly reviewed the results the province has achieved in instituting the manager responsibility system. He said that remarkable results have been achieved and some experience has been gained by the province in this respect.

He pointed out that instituting the manager responsibility system is an important reform which should make a great change in our ideas, in the division of work in all departments, and in the organization of party and government organs. The appearance of some problems concerning our ideological understanding in the process of the change is natural. Provided that earnestly study the relevant regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and actively conduct ideological education, these problems will be solved easily. [passage omitted]

Comrade Li Ligong told the participants in sincere words: Instituting the management responsibility system is designating the scopes of work done by party committees, managers, and trade union federations and the division of their functions. It is not a redistribution of power. There are no such problems as who is more or less powerful. [passage omitted]

Comrade Li Ligong expressed the hope that party committees, administration leaders, and trade union federations of enterprises unite as one and cooperate with each other closely. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Comrade Li Ligong said that in order to properly carry out reform of the leadership structure of enterprises, we must study the relevant regulations of the central leadership in depth. Leaders of enterprises must not only earnestly study them, but must also organize their staff and workers to study them earnestly, so that they can learn about and understand the spirit of the central documents, study and implement the spirit together, and make their work a success.

TIANJIN HOLDS FORUM ON RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

SK070347 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The municipal party committee held as forum on rectifying party style on 22 and 23 September. While discussing the tasks for rectifying party style, Comrade Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out that we should further deepen the work of rectifying party style, and make solid efforts to attain the fighting goal set forth by the municipal party committee for realizing a notable turn for the better in the party style of the municipality and realizing a fundamental turn for the better in the party style of the organs under districts, counties, and bureaus this year, and realizing a fundamental turn for the better in the party style of the municipality before the convening of the 13th party congress next year.

The forum first relayed, studied, and discussed the important speeches of central leading comrades on rectifying party style and the guidelines of the forums on rectifying party style sponsored by various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the nation. Six units, including the Hedong District CPC Committee, the municipal Engineering Bureau, the Public Utility Bureau, [words indistinct], the Beijiao District CPC Committee, and the Communications Bureau, introduced their experiences in rectifying party style, improving work style, and straightening out unhealthy trade practices.

Comrade Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, delivered a speech at the forum. After summing up the situation of the development of the municipality's party style rectification work done in the first 8 months of this year, he pointed out: The tasks for rectifying party style at present are still very arduous. Thus, we must unswervingly grasp the work of investigating and handling major and appalling cases; continue to thoroughly straighten out unhealthy trades practices; conscientiously grasp the work of consolidating discipline; and deeply conduct education on party style, party spirit, and party discipline. Comrade Wu Zhen called for grasping the following few requirements in order to attain the tasks for rectifying party style:

First, we should seek unity of thinking in line with the guidelines of the instructions of the central authorities, firmly carry out the principle of resolutely and persistently rectifying party style in order to fundamentally improve party style in 2 years, pay attention to eliminating the slack mood and the mood of being satisfied with the existing state of affairs, continue to solve minor problems, constantly maintain and carry forward the spirit of justly enforcing the law, strictly and conscientiously avoid playing tricks of practicing formalism, and make efforts to do our work solidly.

Second, we should correctly handle the relationship between party style rectification and reform and ensure that party style rectification and reform work supplement and promote each other. Comrades of the party committees and the discipline inspection commissions at all levels should continue to stand in the forefront of reform to study the new situation, to solve new problems, and to enthusiastically support and protect reform. Those who engage themselves in illegal and criminal activities in the name of reform should consciously be investigated and handled.

Third, we should simultaneously attend to both the work of investigating and handling cases and correcting unhealthy practices and the work of inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine work style.

Fourth, we should combine ideological and political education with the work of perfecting the system and strictly enforcing the law and discipline.

Fifth, leading cadres and leading organs should continue to play an exemplary role among the masses. Leading cadres should always be models in learning from the advanced, studying hard, emancipating minds, being keen to conduct reform, uttering fewer idle words and doing more solid work, serving the people wholeheartedly, abiding by the law and discipline, resolutely waging the struggle against activities violating the law and discipline, and firmly resisting unhealthy practices. Comrade Wu Zhen urged the participants to further inspire with enthusiasm, to unite as one, and to make persistent efforts to better achieve the work of rectifying party style, conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and conducting economic construction.

Attending the forum were Wang Xudong, Chen Yiyi, and Zhang Dinghua, Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee; Li Changxing, vice mayor of the municipality; responsible comrades of the departments and commissions under the municipal party committee; and the party committees and discipline inspection commissions of various districts, counties, and bureaus.

JILIN SECRETARY AT CPC RESOLUTION FORUM STUDY

SK090221 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] On the morning of 7 October, the provincial CPPCC Committee held a forum to study the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building the socialist spiritual civilization. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, studied the resolution with the CPPCC members participating in the forum, and delivered a speech.

He said: The resolution of the CPC Central Committee has substantial contents. We should [words indistinct] and solidly study the resolution.

In his speech, Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, called on CPPCC members to study the resolutions well, and thoroughly master the guidelines of the resolutions.

At the forum, participants enthusiastically made speeches. They held that the resolutions reflect the common ideals and desires of the people throughout the country. In their speeches, the participants reflected their experiences and achievements in the socialist spiritual civilization scored since the 12th party congress, summed up experiences, and [words indistinct]. They pledged to study hard in order to comprehensively master the guidelines of the resolutions and to implement the resolutions in a down-to-earth manner.

Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the forum. Attending the forum were more than 40 people, including provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Fengqi, Zhang Dexin, He Yunqing, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Jin Cheng, Jin Minghan, Cai Yiyun, and Lu Shiqina; and CPPCC members in Changchun.

JILIN'S GAO DI SPEAKS AT THIRD SCIENCE CONGRESS

SK110058 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The 4-day third congress of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association ended on 9 October. During the congress, all delegates studied and discussed the documents adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, relayed the guidelines of the third congress of the National Scientific and Technological Association, reviewed the work of the past 6 years since the convocation of the second congress of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, worked out the tasks for future work, and elected the third committee of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association.

Wu Jieping, vice chairman of the National Scientific and Technological Association, attended the congress. Also attending were delegates from Heilongjiang and Liaoning Provinces and from Nei Monggol Region. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the congress. He said: The provincial Scientific and Technological Association and its various subordinate societies and research institutes have yielded plentiful and substantial results in scientific research programs by organizing scientists and scientific and technological workers to invigorate Jilin's economy. From now on, the broad masses of scientific and technological workers in the province should positively go into action, plunge into the building of the two civilizations, offer policy and strategic advice to the party and the government, serve the implementation of democratic and scientific leadership, conduct activities to solve key scientific and technological problems, and solve technical problems for medium-sized and small enterprises and for town and township enterprises.

From now on, leaders at all levels should listen to criticisms of scientific and technological workers with an open mind in order to create a fine atmosphere of respect for knowledge and for competent persons. Excellent scientific and technological workers should be propagated and commended vigorously, and conditions should be provided for competent scientific researchers to show their talent and ability. Party committees at all levels should attach importance to the work of scientific and technological associations, and give play to the important role of competent scientific and technological workers in building the two civilizations. Scientific and technological associations should serve as a link between party members and scientific and technological workers.

Attending the congress were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, Zhang Shiying, Xiao Chun, and Gao Wen.

The congress adopted the resolution of the third congress of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association. The congress issued certificates to honorary chairmen and honorary members of the association. (Wu Yue), newly elected chairman of the third committee of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, delivered a closing speech at the congress.

#### JILIN SECRETARY AT FORUM AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

SK100440 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A provincial forum on the work of dealing blows to serious economic crime was held in Changchun from 7 to 9 October. In line with the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the national forum on rectifying party style, the forum summed up the work of dealing blows to serious economic crimes occurring since last November when the provincial party committee held a conference on dealing blows to serious economic crimes, and studied issues, during a period of further opening to the outside and enlivening the domestic economy, on how to persistently grasp the dual tactics of eliminating the arrogance of criminal elements within a year and further deepening the struggle against serious economic crime.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wang Zhonghu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered speeches at the forum. Wang Jiren, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the forum.

Participants conscientiously discussed the issue of implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and on deeply waging a struggle against serious economic crime.

The forum held that a large number of serious economic criminals have been ferreted out and the number of serious economic criminals have been ferreted out and the number of major and appalling cases filed for investigation and handling has doubled since last November. All localities have firmly grasped the struggle against serious economic crimes while straightening out unhealthy trade practices. A vast majority of the masses throughout the province have notably upgraded their political understanding and have vied with each other to expose, inform against, and accuse economic criminal offenders. The arrogance of criminal offenders has been weakened through the deep development of the struggle. The launching of the struggle has promoted the development of the province's two civilizations. [passage omitted] The forum held that we should sum up experiences and draw lessons from the struggle against economic crimes, strengthen ideological and discipline construction, guard against the occurrence of crimes, and initiatively promote the development of struggle.

LIAONING SECRETARY SPEAKS ON PLENUM RESOLUTION

SK100125 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The provincial party committee held its enlarged Standing Committee meeting to study the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee with regard to the guiding principles of building the socialist spiritual civilization.

At the meeting, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: The resolution has been adopted by our party in the new historical period in which the programs of building the socialist modernization, conducting reforms, and enforcing the policy of opening to the outside world have been carried out. It reflects the spirit and (?essence) of the 12th CPC Congress and consists of the fresh experience summed up over the past several years in the practice of implementing the general guideline of conducting reforms and enforcing the policy of opening to the outside world. In line with the basic theory of Marxism and the principle of integrating theory with the actual situation in China, and from the high plane of making arrangements for building the socialist modernization, the resolution has penetratingly given an explanation to the strategic position of building the socialist spiritual civilization and explained in an overall way the (?importance) of building the material civilization. It also clearly gives us the basic guiding principle of not only upholding the four basic principles, but also conducting reforms and enforcing the policy of opening to the outside world in a resolute manner in our program of building the spiritual civilization. Proceeding from fulfilling the general task and target of building the socialist modernization in the country, and by integrating the party's highest target of struggle with the practice and work emphasis in the current stage, the resolution has put forward the basic demand for realizing the common desire of the people of various nationalities throughout the country in achieving unity and for building socialist morality. The resolution has also consisted of the measures aimed at dealing with the problems cropping up in ideological understanding and practical work during spiritual civilization building.

In his speech Comrade Quan Shuren stated: The resolution has many precedents and new breakthroughs in applying the theories. Therefore, it is the programmatic document of guiding the healthy development of building the socialist civilization and has immediate and far-reaching significance on ensuring the smooth development of building the socialist modernization. At present, we should earnestly study and repeatedly ponder over the resolution in an effort to clearly discern its basic viewpoint and to understand it in an all-round way. The principal leading cadres at all levels and cadres in charge of ideological and theoretical work must set examples in studying the resolution successfully and work out the key method of organizing the entire party and the people to study and implement the resolution.

QINGHAI CPC SECRETARY ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK090537 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, party members responsible comrades at and above the department and bureau level in the province listened to a report by provincial party committee Secretary Yin Kesheng, in which he conveyed the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Yin Kesheng's report was divided into three parts: 1) A briefing on the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; 2) some thoughts after attending the session; and 3) some initial suggestions on implementing the spirit of the plenary session.

Yin Kesheng said that over the past few years, Qinghai has mainly grasped six tasks in building spiritual civilization, and has achieved relatively good results in this respect. However, we must also see that the building of spiritual civilization in the province is unsuited to the socialist modernization drive and the situation of reform and opening up and that we still lack full understanding of the importance of the building of spiritual civilization. [passage omitted] If we use the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12 CPC Central Committee to measure our work, we fall short of the demands of the times in three fields. 1) We fall short of the demands of the times in ideological understanding and we fail to have a deep understanding of the importance of the building of spiritual civilization. 2) Our work in building spiritual civilization is far from perfect in width and depth and is inefficient. 3) We fall short of the demands of the times in our style of work.

Yin Kesheng demanded that party leaders at all levels thoroughly study the resolution, unify their ideas, and strengthen the building of spiritual civilization in the province in eight fields.

1. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the building of the material civilization and to grasp the building of the two civilizations simultaneously. [passage omitted]
2. It is necessary to strengthen unity between various nationalities and develop ties and cooperation among them. [passage omitted]
3. It is necessary to seriously improve education and cultural awareness in rural and pastoral areas and to explore ways and methods suitable to local and national characteristics to build spiritual civilization.
4. It is necessary to advocate the transformation of social traditions, starting with specific and tiny matters, so as to guide peasants and herdsmen to lead a new socialist life.
5. It is necessary to educate cadres in resolutely carrying out construction and fighting tenaciously for a long time. [passage omitted]
6. It is necessary to understand and implement in all round way the party's policies on religion. [passage omitted]
7. It is necessary to open up to the outside world more boldly and bring in more talented people. [passage omitted]

8. Leading cadres must get practical experience and do good service work. While strengthening the building of spiritual civilization in respect to themselves, they must organize and promote the building of spiritual civilization for the entire society.

Yin Kesheng demanded that leading organs and leaders at all levels take the lead in earnestly studying the resolution and that propaganda departments at all levels properly examine and supervise the study. In accordance with the spirit of the resolution, all localities and units must sum up experience, put forth concrete measures for strengthening the building of the spiritual civilization, and carry out their work in a down-to-earth manner.

SHAANXI SECRETARY ON 6TH PLENARY SESSION SPIRIT

HK091545 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial party committee, yesterday afternoon called together a certain number of writers and cultural workers to discuss how to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and the problem of going deep into the realities of life. [passage omitted]

At a forum held yesterday afternoon, Bai Jinian conveyed the essential spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and expounded problems of how to strengthen cultural construction in the building of spiritual civilization and how writers and artists who are fighting in the forefront of the building of spiritual civilization are to maintain close links with the masses.

He said: In order to make literary and artistic creation prosper, it is necessary for writers and artists to go down to the grass-roots units and go deep among the masses and into the realities of life. This is completely in keeping with the spirit of the sixth plenary session. Going deep into the realities of life is a fine tradition of Shaanxi's writers. From students of the Luxun Arts Institute in the years of Yanan to renowned writer Liu Qing, the path they followed in literary creation is just a path of going deep into the realities of life. Today our writers live in a different age, but they should not case aside this glorious tradition and should carry it forward. When going down to the grass-roots units, writers should not only gather material for their creation, but they should also share the comforts and hardships with the masses and have a frank exchange of ideas and feelings with them. Shaanxi's writers should always display the fine quality of maintaining close links with the masses. They should not only inherit the fine tradition but should also reflect the spirit of the times and make their due contributions to the renaissance of both China's and Shaanxi's civilization.

Bai Jinian concluded: In recent years, comrades working on the cultural front of our province have made great contributions to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The provincial party committee and the people thank you for your contributions and hope you will continue to make progress, take your successes as starting points for further progress and make a new step forward under the guidance of the spirit of the sixth plenary session.

Also attending the forum were comrades responsible for the provincial cultural affairs office, radio and television department, literary and art circles federation and writers association as well as responsible persons of the relevant propaganda and cultural organizations of the province and Xian City.

SHAANXI REPORTS ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK140147 Xian Shannxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] In the first half of this year, our province took a turn for the better in its family planning work and bringing the limitation of population growth under control. However, the task of fulfilling the whole year's quota for family planning is still very difficult.

The number of births throughout the province in the first half of this year was some 213,000. The increase in population was smaller than the national average level. The rate of second births and the rate of additional births uncovered by a plan were less than that in the same period last year. However, due to the fact that the foundation of our province's family planning work is particularly poor, some places have relaxed the grasping of family planning work over the past 1 or 2 years, and the danger of exceeding the quota for family planning for this year still exists. [passage omitted]

According to the estimates of all prefectures and cities, the number of births throughout the province in the second half year may reach 330,000 or so. Provincial authorities have demanded that all places pay attention to this situation, really do their work well, and control the whole province's population natural growth rate under the planned quota.

Departments concerned have emphasized that it is necessary to completely understand the directive on perfecting the policies of family planning was put forward by the central Authorities, to continue to advocate that a couple can have only one child, to continue to advocate marriage and having a child at a mature age, and to make arrangements for the second birth in a planned way for the masses who have practical difficulties. It is essential to strictly prohibit second births and additional births uncovered by a plan.

Meanwhile, provincial authorities have decided that from the middle of this month to the end of November, the activities of publicizing the documents of the central authorities on firmly grasping birth control and taking remedial measures should be extensively carried out in all urban and rural areas throughout the province. All prefectures and cities must really strengthen leadership over the organization of these activities and regard these activities as a start in changing the backward outlook of our province's family planning work.

XINJIANG URGES STUDY OF CPC PLENUM RESOLUTION

HK081543 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee today issued a circular on the study of the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular calls on party organizations at various levels and all party members of the region to conscientiously study the resolution, seek unity of thinking, raise understanding; and strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization so as to advance the building of the two civilizations and the great cause of carrying out a whole range of reforms.

The circular points out: The resolution on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a programmatic document which ensures the building of our country's spiritual civilization in a healthy way. The publication of the resolution was quite an event in the political way of life of our country. The resolution sets the strategic position, fundamental tasks, and basic guiding principles of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It provides the future building of spiritual civilization with a clear orientation and is an excellent document of studying the spirit of the resolution conscientiously, further understanding the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization, and strengthening work in this aspect are of great practical and far-reaching significance to the smooth development of socialist modernization.

The circular says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially in recent years, great progress has been made in both material and spiritual civilization. However, the building of spiritual civilization in many aspects is incompatible with socialist modernization, reform, and the situation resulting from opening up to the outside world. Leading comrades at various levels do not afford a better understanding of and accord in adequate attention to the importance of the building of spiritual civilization and are not quite clear on the guiding principles for the work. Therefore, strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization is a new problem facing the whole party.

The circular points out: At present, the primary task ahead of our region's party members, cadres, and the masses of all our nationalities is to conscientiously study and acquire good understanding of the spirit of the resolution. Through study, they must further understand the strategic significance of strengthening the building of socialist civilization. They must be clear about the principles and tasks of building spiritual civilization, the guiding role of Marxism in the building of spiritual civilization, and the responsibility of party organizations for their members in the building of spiritual civilization. In short, they must understand that our building of spiritual civilization is aimed at pushing forward our socialist modernization, promoting a whole range of reforms, implementing the opening-up policy, and adhering to the four cardinal principles. In studying the resolution, we must make efforts to understand its essence, basic viewpoints, and principal requirements and emphasize practical results. No formalism should be practiced and we should not resolve concrete problems until we study the resolution well.

The circular stresses: leading cadres at various levels should play an exemplary role in building the two civilizations. Their study and understanding of the resolution has an important bearing on the implementation of the spirit of the resolution and the building of spiritual civilization. For this reason, leading cadres at various levels of party and government organizations and comrades responsible for departments of ideology should study conscientiously the resolution and acquire correct and thorough understanding of the spirit of the resolution. Leading comrades should study the resolution before the masses do, and particularly study in light of their ideological conditions and practical work. At the same time, special efforts must be made to organize workers in the theoretical, journalistic, cultural, and educational circles to study the resolution and grasp its spirit so as to do a good job of publicizing the resolution.

In conclusion, the circular says: Strengthening party leadership is the key to conscientiously studying and implementing the resolution. Party committees at various levels should seriously deal with the problem of studying the resolution and make practical arrangements. Someone must be put in charge of the work and frequent examination and supervision must be made over the study. We should not let the study drift and should avoid studying the resolution perfunctorily.

NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE AIRLIFTED TO MAINLAND

OW110347 Taipei CNA in English 1431 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Taipei, Oct 10 (CNA) -- Tens of thousands of leaflets carrying president Chiang Ching-kuo's National Day message were airlifted to the China mainland by balloons released from Matsu and Kinmen Islands, two of the ROC's [Republic of China] military outposts off the coast of Fukien Province.

In his message, President Chiang Ching-kuo told Mainland Chinese compatriots that the ROC has gradually become one of the advanced nations in the world. Chiang indicated that for the sake of China and for the future of the world, the ROC Government will uphold its anti-communist stand and will continue its fight against the Peiping regime until communism is removed from China.

Also attached to those balloons are wristwatches made in Free China. An army officer in charge of balloon airlift activities said those who pick up the leaflets will also get the "surprise gifts" wristwatches from the people here. The balloons, he said, will most likely land in Kangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Szechuan Shensi and Hopei Provinces.

Meantime, broadcasting stations on the two islands also delivered President Chiang's message to the China mainland and asked the people there to join the ROC's efforts to create a better tomorrow for China.

RALLY URGES THREE PRINCIPLES ON MAINLAND

OW110529 Taipei CNA in English 0320 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 10 (CNA) -- The grand rally celebrating the Double Ten National Day of the Republic of China [ROC] has called on all Chinese around the world to make efforts to help promote the Three Principles of People to the Chinese mainland.

In a communique issued before the end of the meeting, the participants said that only when San Min Chu I [Three Principles of the People], which has been successfully implemented in the bastion of national recovery on Taiwan, is introduced to every corner of the China mainland, can the modernization of China be achieved and the one billion mainland compatriots enjoy a stable and prosperous life.

The rally was held Friday morning in front of the presidential building with the participation of 250,000 persons, including ranking government officials, civic leaders, students, Overseas Chinese, military cadets and militia units from the offshore islands of Kinmen and Matsu.

The communique says the people here should have the consensus that "progress can only be made in a stable environment and national unity will mean a powerful national strength."

"All people here should heighten their vigilance against the enemy, and should demonstrate a sense of unity among themselves so as to meet future challenges and to destroy the enemy's conspiracy against us," it adds.

The communique points out that the Three Principles of the People advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, national founder of the Republic of China, is the supreme set of guidelines for the future national development.

"The guidelines have led us to many victories by breaking through adversities over the past years," the communique says.

Today, the ROC on Taiwan, with the smooth implementation of the Three Principles of the People, has become one of the modernized and important trading nations in the world and has successfully served as a model for other developing countries to follow, the communique says.

"The vivid contrast between progress and prosperity in Taiwan and the poverty and backwardness of the mainland has confirmed, to those who are concerned about the future of China, that the ROC on Taiwan is the hope of the whole of China," it added.

Under these circumstances, the deeply-embarrassed Peiping regime, in addition to continuing its threats and shouting its "negotiation policy," is stepping up its infiltrations into the ROC, trying to destroy the bastion of national recovery from within, the communique warns.

The communique also urged the free world nations to give up their impractical attempt to playing the "China card," considering relations between Communist China and the Soviet Union are becoming closer day by day.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE ISSUE WITH U.S.

0W131433 Taipei CNA in English 1423 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 13 (CNA) -- A trade official of the Republic of China [ROC] Monday expressed the hope that the United States will not take retaliatory measure against this country before an agreement on the importation of American tobacco and alcoholic beverages is reached.

Vincent C. Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, said that the Republic of China has already made great concessions on issues relating to the ROC's imports of the American products.

The Republic of China is sincere in opening its market to American products and has already made great concessions in recent trade negotiations, he said. The two countries are still unable to reach an agreement because of the high pressure exerted on U.S. negotiators by American producers, he pointed out.

Siew said he was unable to predict how the U.S. Government will react, but he did not rule out the possibility of taking retaliatory trade measures against this country in accordance with Section 301 of the U.S. Trade and Customs Law.

Such measures will have an adverse impact on some ROC exporters, Siew said. However, he urged domestic businessmen to remain calm in the face of the American reaction. A certain degree of trade friction is inevitable as the trade relations between the two countries grow, he added.

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HONG KONG

UK'S HOWE ARRIVES ON 1-DAY VISIT 11 OCT

BK111238 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct 11 (AFP) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe arrived here Saturday for a one-day visit before accompanying Queen Elizabeth II on an eight-day tour of China.

He said upon arrival from London that he would be meeting with Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde and members of the British territory's Legislative and Executive Councils. Hong Kong is to revert to China in 1997, and observers here said political reforms prior to the hand-over would be discussed during Sir Geoffrey's visit, his first in nearly two years.

The queen and Prince Philip are to visit Hong Kong for two days beginning October 21 after their China tour, which begins in Beijing Sunday.

Remarks on Political System

HK120300 Hong Kong SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 12 Oct 86 p 2

[By Frank Choi]

[Text] The convergence between the 1987 political review and the drafting of the Basic Law will be a vital element in Hong Kong's search for future political guidelines.

That was the message from British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in the territory last night.

He said it was necessary that the two should make reference to each other in providing the continuity of Hong Kong's political system without making drastic changes.

Sir Geoffrey made his comments when answering questions from members of the Executive and Legislative Councils concerning direct elections to the legislature, during a dinner meeting.

Legislative Councillor Mr Martin Lee told reporters after the dinner that Sir Geoffrey had avoided a direct answer on the question of direct elections, but had pointed out the significance of convergence between the Basic Law and the political review.

Mr Lee said: "Sir Geoffrey told us that the political review and Basic Law should not be two exclusively mutual exercises, but inter-related because liaison and convergence are important to make further development of representative government in Hong Kong a success.

"He said when the Hong Kong Government is conducting the review, it should take note of the development and outcome of the Basic Law's drafting process.

"The Basic Law Drafting Committee would inevitably await with great interest the conclusion of the political review.

"He said whether there would be direct elections in Hong Kong would depend on the outcome of the future opinion-canvassing exercise following publication of the Green Paper."

Mr Lee felt Sir Geoffrey's point was fair because the timing for initial findings of the two exercises would be quite similar -- with the Green Paper out in May and a preliminary report from a Basic Law Drafting Committee on the constitution expected in July.

"I think the two will have a lot to borrow from each other," he said.

Mr Lee said he told the Foreign Secretary that some Legislative Council members were worried there might not be direct elections in Hong Kong in 1988, as some "influential" people here would object to direct elections in spite of strong support from the public.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Hong Kong's political reform will be among a number of issues to be discussed between Sir Geoffrey and Chinese officials while he is in Beijing this week, accompanying the Queen on his visit to China.

Sir Geoffrey will leave for China this afternoon.

He is expected to confer with Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Wu Xueqian and officials from the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office on the latest development concerning Hong Kong's future and the implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

Sir Geoffrey is also likely to exchange views with Chinese officials on various Hong Kong issues, including the possibility for direct elections to the legislature and the controversial Daya Bay nuclear power plant.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS HONG KONG ENTREPRENEUR

OW111357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang discussed here today the economic development of the east China city of Ningbo with Yue-kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong World-Wide Shipping Group.

Pao is also advisor to the Coordinating Group for Economic Development of Ningbo under the State Council.

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